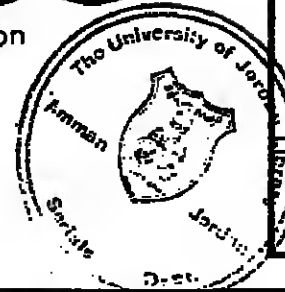


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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الوحي"



Reagan defends U.S. negotiators

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration Monday defended the work of its negotiators in the slow-moving talks on Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, saying they were doing an excellent job in trying to move the talks forward. The Washington Times said Monday the White House was "increasingly disillusioned" by the failure of negotiator Morris Draper and Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Velotes to achieve progress on a Middle East peace. Special envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the withdrawal of Palestinian commandos from Beirut last year, was called to the White House Monday for talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz. Mr. Habib is expected to return to the region soon in an attempt to get the Israeli withdrawal talks moving.

U.N. to discuss UNIFIL mandate

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The U.N. Security Council is expected to meet on Jan. 18 to consider whether to renew the mandate of the U.N. force in Lebanon, UNIFIL, a spokesman said Monday. If not extended, it will expire the following day. Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart, in charge of U.N. peacekeeping operations, was having talks in Jerusalem Monday with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir about the status and role of the 6,400-man force. During his current tour to assess the situation in advance of the council meeting, Mr. Urquhart has already seen Lebanese President Amin Gemayel in Beirut and Syrian leaders in Damascus.

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Habash, Hawatmeh and Hawi arrive in Libya

BEIRUT (R) — Two Palestinian commando leaders and a Lebanese Communist chief arrived in the Libyan capital of Tripoli Monday night. The Libyan News Agency JANA named the leaders as George Habash of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and George Hawi, secretary-general of the Lebanese Communist Party.

Somalia closes border crossing with Djibouti

DIJIBOUTI (R) — Somalia has closed a border crossing point with Djibouti because of guerrilla activity in northern Somalia, informed sources said Monday. They said the border at Loyada, 25 kilometres south west of the Djibouti capital, was closed on Jan. 8 and that no road traffic had been allowed to cross from Somalia since then. Djibouti border officials were also turning back all road traffic hoping to cross from Djibouti into its southern neighbour, the sources said. Somali National Movement (SNM) guerrillas fighting President Mohammed Siad Barre's government said last week that they freed more than 700 prisoners in a raid on a top security prison at Mandera in northern Somalia on Jan. 2.

3 Eritrean groups sign agreement to form united front

JEDDAH, Saudi Arabia (R) — Three anti-Communist Eritrean groups signed an agreement Monday to form a united front in their struggle for the independence of the Red Sea province of Marxist-ruled Ethiopia. Under the accord, signed in a Jeddah hotel room, the groups will merge under the name of the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) within six months. The pact appears to be backed by conservative Arab states, including Saudi Arabia and the Sudan, worried about Soviet influence in Ethiopia. Eritrea Province shares the south-west coast of the Red Sea with Sudan and faces Saudi Arabia and North Yemen across the waterway.

Reagan starts fresh drive to defend military build-up

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has opened a fresh drive to explain and defend his military build-up while stressing that he wants serious negotiations with the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear arsenals. Mr. Reagan signalled his campaign when he announced on Saturday that he is sending Vice President George Bush to Western Europe late this month to confer with allied leaders and Pope John Paul II. He said in his weekly radio speech there had been "encouraging words" from Moscow about arms control negotiations in Geneva and the possibility of detente, but at the same time he called for changes in the Kremlin's global behaviour. U.S.

Kenyan lieutenant sentenced to death for treason

NAIROBI (R) — A Kenyan air force lieutenant was sentenced to death Monday for treason charges arising out of a failed coup attempt last August. Samson Oyang'o was the first commissioned officer to receive the death penalty by court martial. Since September five non-commissioned officers have been sentenced to death for treason and nearly 900 airmen jailed on mutiny charges. The court was told that Oyang'o took an oath of allegiance with the five non-commissioned officers last July in Nanyuki, 160 kilometres north of Nairobi, where Kenya's major air base is located.

'Jordanian-Palestinian relations are stronger'

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said he believes that among the most important goals of enemies is to strike at the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship, and "we have a lot of evidence that they tried and will try to do so, but this relationship is stronger than all these attempts."

Addressing the political, official, popular and trade union bodies at the Royal Court Monday, the King said: "The situation as we see it is that Israel, after devouring the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, is frankly saying that the issue should be solved on non-Palestinian lands. We can conclude from all this that we here in this part of the Arab homeland—Palestinians and Jordanians equally—are the new target. We told the American officials this when we met them in the United States."

The King said that Israel's stand towards the American initiative is negative and its answer to U.S. President Ronald Reagan about stopping the construction of settlements was more settlements and more settling. Since last September, Israel has been trying to double the number of its settlers on our lands, the King said.

King Hussein asserted that faced with this situation, "we should be eager to maintain our unity and joint security and the soundness of our march, because our enemies, particularly the Zionist movement, would be very hostile to this sound course."

The King said: "Since the beginning, our position has been clear. We are committed to the Rabat and Fez summit resolutions, namely that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. If the PLO is capable, with our full support, of establishing an independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil, then there is no need to discuss even future relations. These relations existed before, and are existing now and will continue to exist in the future. However, if for one reason or another, this is not possible, and there is a way to regain and save the occupied territories before it is too late, then we should reach a formula on the nature of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship to stop any side from interfering in this relationship in future."

King Hussein said there are views being voiced on the nature of the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship. However, "this is a matter which concerns us as Jordanians and Palestinians and we should not allow anyone to interfere in formulating this relationship, whether he is Arab or foreigner, Western or Eastern, especially Israel. Our agreement on this relationship would enable us to cope with the challenges and would lead to a sound Arab position capable of achieving Arab goals and aspirations."

"The Palestine issue is our crucial and basic issue to which we have been devoting our attention as one family since the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt," the King said. He said "As for us in Jordan in particular, the issue is an issue of a right which should be restored to its people, and it is our own issue as much as it is the issue of our Palestinian kinsmen and brethren, because the dangers threatening us are one, and our fate is to be one family and act united in coping with the challenges and dangers."

"The direct threat to Jordan and Palestine differs in dimension and practical terms from the threat against the rest of the Arab homeland and our brothers in it," the King said. "We here in Jordan are the last line of defence. If it collapses, God forbid, our enemy would reach the depth of the Arab homeland and would achieve his goals and objectives," he added.

The King said Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) expected the Israeli aggression on Lebanon. "We warned against it. We spoke responsibly to the Arab World about it so that we could eliminate the causes which could lead to such an aggression."

The King said that after the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, "We made contact with the United States and urged it to do something to stop the aggression. We also reminded the Americans with their credibility which has suffered a great deal in the Arab World and which was hanging in the balance. We also spoke about the basic issue—the Palestine issue—and were of the opinion that Israel should not have the chance to fabricate new circumstances to preoccupy the world from this issue."

"We have called for the convening of an international conference in two letters to the American president. When we knew that the American president intended to submit an initiative, which I inquired about in a third letter, I asked in my third letter whether he and the American administration are confident that they can achieve a just and honourable peace and go ahead to the end of the road while facing domestic and external pressure. If they had any bit of doubt that they could not cope with the pressure, I said, then the best thing to do is to convene an international conference in which the United States would play the bigger and more important role," the King added.

Italy may boost Beirut multinational force

BEIRUT (R) — Italy is considering sending a battalion to boost its contingent in the three-nation Lebanon peace force, Italian Defence Minister Lello Lagorio said Monday.

An Italian army battalion comprises about 2,000 to 2,500 men, military officers said.

Mr. Lagorio told soldiers in an Italian military hospital in Beirut that such reinforcement would require approval by the Italian parliament.

About 1,500 Italian troops arrived in Beirut last August and September and have remained in the war-devastated city alongside French and American units. Lebanon has asked for the strength of the force, currently at 4,400 men, to be increased to more than 22,000 to allow it to oversee an eventual withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from the country.

Italy has said it is willing to send more troops if France and the United States agree to the force being expanded, but so far neither Paris nor Washington has replied firmly to Lebanon's request.

Mr. Lagorio met Lebanese President Amin Gemayel earlier Monday, and he told reporters they discussed expanding the peace force. Italy is also ready to help build up the small Lebanese army with arms supplies or training, he added.

5th round of Khalde talks fail to agree on agenda

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — A fifth round of talks between Lebanese, Israeli and U.S. negotiators ended Monday without agreement on an agenda for discussions on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon.

But U.S. Israeli and Lebanese spokesmen said new proposals had been made at Monday's meeting which would be referred to the Israeli and Lebanese governments.

The U.S. and Israeli spokesmen's statements were similar, but the Lebanese struck a more optimistic note, saying the proposals discussed Monday "might prove acceptable."

The three delegations would meet again at the northern Israeli town of Kiryat Shmona on Thursday, the spokesmen said.

They declined to give details of the new proposals.

A U.S. delegation member, Christopher Ross, described Monday's session as constructive and added: "I think the differences are narrowing."

Lebanese sources said that at the fifth round of talks on the issue, the U.S. delegation led by special envoy Morris Draper had suggested an agenda in which the discussion points would not be arranged in any particular order.

This could solve the main problem besetting the talks, which is that Israel wants the top item on the agenda to be "normalisation" of relations between the two countries while Lebanon demands priority for the withdrawal issue.

Israeli sources said a similar way of solving agenda problems had been used successfully in the past in other international negotiations.

Several topics could be chosen and talks on each would then run concurrently. This would sidestep arguments over which topic should be dealt with first and would mean that differences over one issue did not delay discussion of the others.

But Mr. Vogel was also likely to face pressure to give a clearer endorsement of the Soviet initiatives, as well as to oppose deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Western diplomats said.

The visit follows a trip to Washington last week, during which Mr. Vogel told President Reagan that West Germans were growing increasingly anxious about the danger of nuclear war.

He also told the press he considered recent Soviet proposals for a reduction in medium-range nuclear missiles and a Soviet bloc suggestion for an East-West non-aggression pact worth examining.

The Soviet media commented approvingly on his remarks, and the official news agency TASS said they had "caused undisguised irritation in Washington."

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Jordanian-Palestinian talks are 'successful, positive', says Arafat

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat Monday said that the current Jordanian-Palestinian talks are very successful and positive, and that they are a continuation of the decisions taken at the Fez summit last September.

Speaking at a press conference at the Guest Palace in Amman Monday, Mr. Arafat said he felt that King Hussein is optimistic about the results of his talks with President Reagan last month.

The PLO leader described the Jordanian-Palestinian relations as "equally balanced."

"There is no dominance in our relation and the rights of both sides are taken into consideration," Mr. Arafat said.

Referring to talks on the formation of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian peace negotiating team, Mr. Arafat said this issue is still under discussion.

He said that since both Jordan and the PLO are members of the Arab League follow-up committee, no decisions on a joint delegation could be announced before consultations with other committee members.

Mr. Arafat said such consultations would be immediately forthcoming.

Referring to U.S. President Reagan's Sept. 1 peace proposals, Mr. Arafat said that the PLO has mentioned before that the American initiative contains positive elements.

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(Continued on page 2)

Ceasefire takes hold in battle-scarred Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Lebanon's Internal Security Forces (ISF) went into the battle-scarred slums of this port city Monday as a ceasefire appeared to be taking hold after a month of factional clashes.

The entry of ISF patrols was a preliminary to the full deployment of the force, a paramilitary police unit, in the main trouble spots which was originally planned for Monday but was delayed for 24 hours to allow a withdrawal of gunmen and heavy weapons.

This oil-refining city 88 kilometres north of Beirut has been badly damaged and its 600,000 inhabitants terrorised by the clashes in which pro- and anti-Syrian groups have fought with artillery, rockets, mortars, grenades and automatic rifles.

Less than 24 hours after the shooting stopped, government offices, banks, shops, cafes and about half the city's schools reopened Monday and traffic was busy outside the chief combat areas.

But in the riverside districts of Baal Mohsen, stronghold of the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party, and Bah-A-Tabbaneh, where anti-Syrian factions are entrenched, caution prevailed.

Residents of these areas streamed northwards in taxis and trucks, taking advantage of what they fear could be just another temporary lull.

About 250 people are believed to have been killed and 1,000 wounded since the clashes erupted on Dec. 8, the latest and worst in a long series between the same factions.

About 75,000 people have fled

(Continued on page 2)

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PLO leader visits Badr forces

AMMAN (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat said that the "unique relationship which links the people of the two banks of the River Jordan is a strong and immortal relationship and is based on a sincere feeling of the unity of fate and goal, because Palestine will remain in the conscience of every Jordanian as much as it is in the conscience of every Palestinian."

Addressing the Badr forces of Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) in Jordan on Monday on the 18th anniversary of the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution, Mr. Arafat said that he and His Majesty King Hussein and Jordanian officials "have made significant strides in charting the nature of the relationship between the people of the two banks of the River Jordan to fulfill the aspirations of the one people."

Mr. Arafat said that the "Badr battle waged by the Palestinian resistance together with the Lebanese nationalist movement was not only in defence of the Lebanese and Palestinian people, but in defence of the entire Arab Nation as well."

"The formation of the Badr forces in agreement with the Jordanian government was useful during the siege of Beirut, since these forces refused to inscribe the most remarkable epics of heroism in the immortal battle of Beirut," he said.

Speaking about the peace initiatives being considered, he said that peace based on self-strength is the stronger peace, because through this peace we could wrest our full rights. He added that the Arab Nation should build its military and political power and use its enormous economic resources to support the peace process.

PLA Commander in Jordan Col. Na'im Al Khathir earlier made a speech hailing King Hussein and his support of the Badr forces in terms of armament and training, which helped build and strengthen these forces from the beginning. He also praised the unique Jordanian-Palestinian relationship and its effective role in regaining the usurped rights.

Chief of Staff of the Badr forces Lt.-Col. Mohammad Qudsiyyah also made a speech saying that the outbreak of the Palestinian revolution 18 years ago was an extension of the Great Arab Revolt which regarded Palestine as the heart of the Arab Nation.

The embassy also could not confirm the newspaper's report that France and Oman had agreed to set up a joint committee to discuss military cooperation.

The agreement was said to have been reached during the visit to Oman of French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, which ended Sunday.

France sells some arms to Oman, but Britain is the main supplier.

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HOME NEWS

NCC postpones debate on import of foreign cigarettes

By Lamis Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC), in its regular session Monday, decided the postpone discussions of recommendations by its Economic Committee regarding smuggling of foreign-made cigarettes into the country until a detailed study of different aspects of the issue is presented by the cabinet.

The decision came after a debate of the recommendations led to important questions pertaining to the smuggling of foreign-made cigarettes, the local tobacco industry and tobacco cultivation in the country, by many NCC and cabinet members.

The council also listened to explanations and replies by the cabinet to different inquiries submitted by NCC members.

In an answer to an inquiry made by NCC member Salman Kdah about the building of a hospital in Ajloun Governorate, the Ministry of Health explained that a preliminary design has already been planned for the building of a health centre in Ajloun but no efforts have been exerted yet.

The reply also indicated that funds were not allocated for the purpose of establishing health centres in the 1983 budget and that although the ministry supports the idea of building a hospital in Ajloun as a priority issue.

The Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA) issued an explanatory reply to a question raised by NCC member Halifa Al Bashir concerning methods adopted by the authority to collect water charges from consumers.

The reply stated that the author-

ity agreed with Mrs. Bashir that some consumers were charged sums beyond their actual consumption of water. This was due to either a damage in the internal water network of the consumer or to computer mistakes, the reply pointed out.

The recommendations of the Economic Committee, which were presented by its rapporteur Mamdouh Abu Hassan, against lifting the ban on the import of foreign-made cigarettes and rendering more support to the local tobacco industry and farmers sparked a debate in which the prime minister and other cabinet members participated.

The report of the Committee pointed out that "the area of land planted by tobacco in 1982 was more than 8,200 dunums, and that the tobacco industry is one of the oldest and most successful Jordanian industry which employs around 1,000 workers and its production covers the local consumption."

The local tobacco industry's exports amounted to more than JD 6 million, and the total revenues which entered the treasury annually amounted to about JD 20 million.

In the light of the above infor-

mation, the committee decided that the export of foreign-made cigarettes will hurt the local tobacco industry.

Although many NCC members supported the principle of the need to protect and encourage national industries, several members pointed out that one company is in fact monopolising the market and that the quality of Jordanian-made cigarettes has deteriorated during the last years.

They also voiced their criticism of the company saying that it did not buy the tobacco output from many farmers on the basis that the quality of the tobacco was not good enough.

One member explained that the company has laid off, during a certain period, about 300 Jordanian workers and hired foreign workers instead. The criticism of the company were strongly refuted by both Or. Khalil Al Salem and Mr. Mohammad Ali Bdeir, who pointed out that the Jordanian Tobacco and Cigarette Company is a corporation in which there are more than 1,000 shareholders. They indicated that the company is not a monopoly and that it welcomes the government's participation as a shareholder in it. They both called for the protection of the local tobacco industry and the banning of the import of foreign-made cigarettes to Jordan.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran explained that the government has held 20 meetings with the company's administration, customs officials and the NCC Economic Committee about the subject.

"Despite all the efforts exerted to counter the smuggling, we cannot guarantee that we can put an end to it," he said. The prime minister stressed that the cabinet is concerned with the protection of the local tobacco industry and the

encouragement of tobacco farmers.

He said, however, that there is "an orientation" within the government toward lifting the ban on foreign-made cigarettes and that Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Company is not against this measure.

"The lifting of the ban will decrease the smuggling," he explained. In case foreign-made cigarettes are admitted to the country their prices should not be much higher than Jordanian-made cigarettes to discourage the smugglers, he said.

Many members argued that the import will damage the national tobacco industry and will not stop the smuggling.

A point of a wholly different nature was raised by Minister of Health Zuhair Malhas, who strongly argued against the Economic Committee's recommendations to encourage the tobacco industry because "cigarettes have proved dangerous to peoples health."

By doing so, we are encouraging legal murder of people, he said. Members agreed with the health minister but pointed out that the main issue at stake was whether to encourage a national industry or weaken it.

Towards the end of the discussions NCC members Mahmoud Al-Kayed, Ideh Al-Motlaq and Abdul Raouf Al-Rawaldeh suggested that the discussion of the issue should be postponed and requested the cabinet to present a report about the company, the farmers status and the effect of importing foreign cigarettes to the country on the local tobacco industry.

The council voted in favour of the suggestion and the discussion will continue in a forthcoming session.



Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin (left) reviews work on display at an Islamic art exhibition he opened Monday (Petra photo)

Dudin opens Islamic art exhibition at Sharia College

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin opened Tuesday at the Sharia College in Amman an Islamic art exhibition to mark the occasion of the anniversary of Prophet Mohammad's birthday.

The three-day exhibition, organised by the National Committee in charge of the celebrations marking the anniversary of the Prophet's birthday, contains manuscripts and photographs of Islamic art models, antiquities, and holy places as well as models of Arabic writing and Islamic works of art.

Pakistani ambassador briefed on RSS programmes and projects

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Albert Butrous received Monday Pakistani Ambassador to Jordan Ehsan Rashid. Dr. Butrous briefed the ambassador on RSS programmes and aspirations as well as future plans aimed at meeting the country's needs in the field of science and technology.

The Pakistani ambassador also saw a documentary film highlighting the RSS role as a scientific organisation carrying out research and development programmes and rendering unique technical consultations and services in various Jordanian sectors.

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Hassan briefs U.S. delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received Monday a delegation of the American World Affairs Council, currently visiting Jordan.

Prince Hassan explained to the delegation the latest developments in the Middle East, the inhumanitarian Israeli practices against the Arab residents of the occupied territories, and the continuous Judaisation of Arab lands by constructing more Israeli settlements on them.

Prince Hassan also received the

Arab committee for the restoration of the holy places in Jerusalem. The Prince urged the members of the committee to act quickly and begin their work to repair the damage which the holy

places sustained in view of the unique religious status of the city of Jerusalem and the fact that it was included in the list of threatened places of international heritage.

The committee consists of Arab League Housing Department

Director Munir Wannous, Housing Corporation Director-General Hamadallah Al Nabulsi, the representative of the National Antiquities Institute in Tunisia, Izzuddin Basha Shawish, the rep-

representative of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO), Ibrahim Shawayh, the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Shawqi Sha'ith, and Jerusalem Mayor Rawhi Al Khatib.

Aqaba officials discuss ways to improve tourist facilities

AQABA (Petra) — Aqaba District Officer Hussein Al Habashneh discussed Monday with concerned officials in the district a number of topics related to activating tourist movement to the city.

Hotel managers made certain suggestions to improve facilities for tourists, including the setting up tourist camps inside and outside Aqaba, particularly in the Rumm area as well as acquainting the tourists with Jordanian heritage and folklore.

Mr. Habashneh also met the president of the Catholic Relief Mission to discuss the possibility of establishing a social development project in the district. Agreement was reached that the district office submit a detailed study to the mission indicating areas where such a project could be established.

Teachers course opens in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — A course for biology teachers and laboratory supervisors in government schools was opened here Monday. The course, in which 15 teachers are participating, is part of an educational programme drawn up by the Ministry of Education to raise the efficiency of teachers in various fields of specialisations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Court rules against division of 10-dunum

AMMAN (Petra) — The Supreme Court Monday endorsed a decision by the minister of municipal and rural affairs and the environment not allowing the divisibility of land whose area is less than 10 dunums. Several people involved have sued the ministry at the Supreme Court for the decision, but the Supreme Court, basing its judgement on Article 28 of the law on the organisation of cities, villages and buildings, ruled that no person could divide or officially register at the Land Registration Department any piece of land whose area is less than 10 dunums.

Irbid institute to begin labour programme

IRBID (Petra) — The Labour Education Institute in Irbid has completed preparations for the implementation of its labour education programme for 1983. The programme includes convening education courses for workers to acquaint them with labour legislations and regulations, social security, public safety, and labour movement in Jordan. The programme, scheduled to begin Jan. 15, also includes the convening of seminars and making field visits to work sites.

Good progress reported at Free Zone

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Free Zone Director Falah Al Qudah said Monday that the volume of work at the free zone in the first days of the beginning of its operations has surpassed all expectations. Mr. Qudah said the free zone received on Sunday well over 1,000 tonnes of goods which were stored in its warehouses for export and local consumption. A customs centre will also be opened in the free zone this week, he said.

University to attend Khartoum seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan will take part in a seminar on higher studies scheduled to open at Khartoum, Sudan on Wednesday. During the three-day seminar participants in the seminar will discuss ways of promoting higher studies programmes throughout Arab universities and coordinating cooperation among these universities. Dr. Adnan Afram, dean of the higher studies department at the university will take part in the seminar.

Headteachers course ends in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — A two-day training course for new school headteachers ended here Sunday. Forty-two participants attended the course which was organised by the Ministry of Education to orient the new teachers on educational and administrative planning and relationship between schools and the local community.

105 merchants fined for violations

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 105 Jordanian merchants have been fined JD 60 each by the military court Sunday endorsing the sentences.

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Hussein to patronise Arbor Day ceremonies

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein will patronise Saturday celebrations marking the Arbor Day at the Ministry of Supply Warehouses in Juwaideh, the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Pasture Department produced six million forest saplings last year. Three million saplings will be distributed to citizens, government and private organisations, the Armed Forces and gifts to neighbouring Arab countries.

The remaining three million saplings will be planted on an area of 37,000 dunums of government land in various parts of the country.

Zarqa free from diphtheria

ZARQA (Petra) — Officials at Zarqa Health Directorate said Monday that the district is free from diphtheria with the exception of five suspected cases which are now being closely investigated.

The directorate appealed to the public to report immediately to health institutions in the district when they suspect any diphtheria case.

Continued from page 1

Arafat: Talks successful

The reference to the West Bank and Gaza as territories to be returned to the Arabs, reference to Jerusalem and the call for a freeze on Israeli settlements were positive elements in the Reagan proposals, he said.

But the PLO leader also stressed that Mr. Reagan's proposals overlook the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood. Referring to the U.S. stand towards the PLO, Mr. Arafat said: "How long will the American administration continue to ignore the basic element in the Middle East equation?"

He added that the Arabs have been asked to make concessions while the Israelis continue to remain intransigent, to commit crimes and to occupy Arab land.

He expressed his doubts regarding the U.S. administration's desire to exert any pressure on Israel to freeze its building of settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

"It is ironic that after President Reagan's call last September for a freeze on Israeli settlements, the Israeli fever to build more settlements has increased dramatically," Mr. Arafat said.

As for the PLO relations with Egypt, Mr. Arafat said that there are differences between Sadat and Mubarak but refrained from getting into any details.

He noted, however, that he is ready to visit Egypt "when the time is right."

Mr. Arafat who is due to arrive in Moscow Tuesday said that there are many issues on the agenda to be discussed with the new Soviet leadership.

ically," Mr. Arafat said. The PLO leader said that verbal declarations and even agreements on the American side have proved not to be enough.

Asked about the Palestinian forces in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat stressed that the PLO forces are deployed at the service of the Lebanese people and government to help in liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation.

"We and the Lebanese are partners in the battle and the tragedy and we shall never forget their courageous stand with the Palestinians. It is our duty to aid them to get rid of the occupation," Mr. Arafat said.

As for the PLO relations with Egypt, Mr. Arafat said that there are differences between Sadat and Mubarak but refrained from getting into any details.

He noted, however, that he is ready to visit Egypt "when the time is right."

Mr. Arafat who is due to arrive in Moscow Tuesday said that there are many issues on the agenda to be discussed with the new Soviet leadership.

5th round of Khalde talks fail to agree on agenda

He added that Israel was prepared to negotiate on the wording of the clause about relations between Lebanon and Israel "but we shall insist on the substance of what we call normalisation."

The Israelis invaded Lebanon last June to strike at Palestinian commandos based here, and they now control the southern third of the country.

The Lebanese say they are ready to discuss future relations with Israel but not at the head of the agenda and not under the title of normalisation, which implies a closeness of ties that would be strongly criticised by the Arab World.

The Lebanese government is eager not to alienate Arab oil states on which it is pinning hopes of financial aid. It also has to take into account

the views of Syria which controls the north and east of Lebanon. Syria has said it will not withdraw its troops unless it is satisfied with the conditions under which the Israelis pull back.

Syrian troops have been in Lebanon since 1976 when they intervened to stop the civil war then raging. They remained under a peacekeeping mandate from the Arab League.

Israeli and Lebanese soldiers closed off a wide zone around the scene of Monday's talks. As the Israeli delegation arrived, three Israeli planes flew high over Beirut.

A few hundred metres out to sea, U.S. ships supporting the American section of a peacekeeping force now in Beirut made an anchor.

Tripoli ceasefire holds

the city and economists estimate damage at more than five billion Lebanese pounds (\$1.3 billion).

The latest ceasefire followed the most concerted efforts so far to put a stop to the fighting.

Over the weekend, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad agreed in Damascus that the ISF should be deployed in Tripoli. Leaders of the various conflicting factions approved or acquiesced in the plan.

Syria, whose borders run only a few kilometres north of Tripoli, is

involved because its peacekeeping forces, which entered Lebanon in 1976 to stop a civil war then raging, are in overall control of the Tripoli area.

The latest security moves were approved Monday morning by a coordination committee of Tripoli political leaders headed by former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, the city's elder statesman.

Some anti-Syrian factions are continuing to boycott committee meetings, but political sources said they had given tacit approval to its actions.

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By Victor Mallet
Rouen

Burglar's death fuels bitter controversy in Paris

PARIS — The acquittal of a man whose booby-trapped transistor radio killed a burglar has fuelled a bitter controversy about the rights of French citizens to use violence against criminals who endanger life or property.

After six years of courtroom wrangling, garage owner Lionel Legras was judged to have acted in self-defence and absolved of premeditated murder. Loud cheers greeted the decision.

In 1976 Mr. Legras, enraged by 12 burglaries at his country home, stuffed a radio with explosives and rigged it up as a booby trap, which killed a thief and maimed his accomplice. Mr. Legras put warning signs outside, but the two men could not read, the court heard.

During the trial in Troyes, south-east of Paris, he was supported by a group called "Legitime Defense" (Legitimate Self-defence), which has been accused by newspapers and politicians of creating a lynch mob mentality.

Almost every day there are reports of violent action against suspected criminals in France. Police sources say 18 people — some of them innocent — were killed and many injured in this way in 1982.

Every year the police report cases of men who have shot members of their family after mistaking them for burglars. In one incident

a man shot dead his young son, who had gone for a drink of water and was treading softly so as not to wake anyone.

In November, police said they dispersed some 50 people in the city of Rouen who armed themselves with cudgels and iron bars, formed a vigilante group and patrolled the streets, checking identity papers in search of potential criminals.

In Gonesse near Paris, officials say tension between shopkeepers and young people is high after a shop-owner shot dead a 23-year-old man he found in his apartment above the store.

Both the friends of the dead

man and local shopkeepers have gathered thousands of signatures for rival petitions.

The shopkeeper, Charles Bernard, 49, has been charged with assault leading unintentionally to death, and is pleading legitimate self-defence — hence the name of the pressure group.

"We are fighting against violent self-defence" was the cry of 100 young people at a recent demonstration in Gonesse.

A rising crime rate in France — there were 30 per cent more burglaries in the first half of 1982 than in the same 1981 period — is cited by many as justifying the use of violence.

François Romerio, president of "Legitime Defense", told the group's congress in November that Frenchmen observed a voluntary evening curfew because of dangerous bandits.

"Criminality is the most important, if not the only, factor which violates human rights and individual liberty," he added. Mr. Romerio said real criminals were "a national and international rabble of layabouts, thugs and drug addicts".

Government spokesmen say citizens should not take the law into their own hands and much of the French press had criticised "Legitime Defense".

Political commentators of the centre-right opposition are happy to use increasing crime as political ammunition against what they say is the over-liberal attitude of the Socialists.

But they have deplored vigilante actions, though sometimes supporting the principle of self-defence.

Socialist member of parliament Raymond Forni said the acquittal of Mr. Legras for his booby-trap was "a sad day for justice". He condemned the "immoral cause" fought by the "Legitime Defense" association.

Justice Minister Robert Bad-

ier said recently that he saw a disastrous and excessive concern for what he called the ideology of security.

"I know the crime rate is growing," he said. "I also know that a free society like ours cannot reduce its response to a pistol shot."

Mr. Romerio, a former head of the state security court abolished by the Socialists, says "Legitime Defense" has 75,000 members.

It was formed in 1978 to represent people accused of violence in defending themselves against criminals.

Under French law a plea of

"Legitimate Self-defence" should be invalid if the violence of the accused is disproportionate to the risk to himself, but critics say this rule is not always applied.

The case of 32-year-old Marianne Bachmeier, who produced a gun in a West German court and shot dead the man accused of killing her daughter, was widely reported in France, as was the news that she received considerable popular support.

In France the weekly magazine Le Point commented that soaring burglary rates, in a society where damage to property was always regarded as a personal attack, was tempting people to protect their possessions by all possible means.

"When police and the courts no longer guarantee the peace, ordinary citizens take the law into their own hands."

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Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6740, Amman, Jordan.
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Positive thinking

WE ARABS know too well what successive wars have done to us. But do we actually know what peace is likely to bring us? Before asking this question, however, let us admit that unless we are willing, and we are, to give up something—in this case coexistence with or recognition of the state of Israel in return for recognition of Palestinian rights—there is not going to be any kind of Middle East peace in perhaps many generations, and consequently there will not be a need to talk about the whole subject of what can be gained from peace.

It is indeed ironic that we seem to talk about peace in terms of gain or loss, but the irony is not totally surprising since, to start with, Israel's very existence in our midst has been an imposed reality.

The question to most of us now is no more that that by accepting the reality of Israel we are accepting defeat. Rather, how we can benefit most from the present reality, with peace attained.

Self-criticism may not be one of our favourite habits in the Arab World. Differences among ourselves—governments and peoples—could not always be healthy and useful to the cause. Invariably, we had

to make do with little in the way of exploring the different options.

The situation today is not much different except in that the peace option seems to have won the day and almost all Arabs are ready for it. The Begin government's intransigence and vehement rejection of compromise even makes a stronger point of waging an all-out peace offensive at this stage.

There are many good reasons to believe that the kind of peace we want is now achievable. No Arab will accept peace with defeat; what we are talking about is an honourable and just settlement in which full Palestinian rights and Arab sovereignty over their territory are restored. What needs to be done is the initiation of a new cycle of positive thinking about what peace can bring as against the war mentality in this part of the world.

We know it is most difficult for the Arabs to think positive about making peace with their enemy at a time when Israel does not want to hear of it. We should nevertheless understand that only Israel stands to gain from an otherwise negative attitude.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordan-PLO march -- the only way

His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat reviewed in their meeting Sunday the outcome of visits made by the Arab League seven-member committee headed by the King to several world capitals. Special emphasis was laid on the King's intensified talks with U.S. President Reagan.

The King had briefed several meetings of senior Jordanian officials on the outcome of these visits, and a meeting with various popular and government personalities will round up the results of these visits to the Jordanian public opinion.

These meetings and consultations reflect a number of facts that indicate the nature of the coming stage of Arab political efforts initiated with the conclusion of the Arab summit at Fez.

A prominent fact that the latest developments have certified is that the united Jordanian-Palestinian family is the party mainly concerned with the Palestinian question, more than any other.

Al Dustour: Support those living in the occupied land

The special ties that link the Jordanian and Palestinian people, and the daily contacts against a historical background of joint sufferings, make us here in Jordan remain in constant touch with the pains the Palestinian people in the occupied territories are subjected to. This feeling of mutual suffering is made worse by various aspects of Arab disunity and inconsistencies.

The days of the Beirut siege by the invading Israeli forces, and the Israeli brutal practices opened the world's eyes to the fascist character of Zionist theories and practices, and unveiled faces long overshadowed by Zionist propaganda.

Israel is now doing its best to stand in the way of any effort aimed at exposing its neo-Nazi orientation.

They are the only side which is entitled to choose the appropriate approach to tackle the Palestinian problem, in the way that guarantees restoring the usurped territory, and relieves the sufferings of its people.

The second fact is that the great role undertaken by Jordan, under the leadership of the King, together with the Palestinian people and its legitimate leadership, represented by Mr. Arafat, is a distinguished historical role to be supported by all Arabs. It is a subtle and effective role that no obstacles created in its path will obstruct its march, as it is a live translation of the common Arab perspective, arrived at in Fez.

It is beyond doubt that these two facts stand behind the dynamics of the present Arab effort for accomplishing a just and honourable peace in the troubled Middle East.

in the occupied land

tation, and creates obstacles in the way of facilitating the task for the world public opinion and the big powers to meet their responsibilities towards human rights in the Middle East.

The controversy is that Israel, as member of the United Nations, systematically violates all international laws and norms, with full backing by the "free" world, which always stand against the imposition of any sanctions against Israeli crimes.

Israel resorts to methods and ways that only organised gangsters stoop down to. Palestinian farmers and villagers are terrorised to quit their land, documents are forged, armed gangs are organised by Israeli intelligence to drive Palestinian farmers off their land.

Mounting evidence of Israeli military presence in Central America

Israel as Washington's surrogate

By Ignacio Klich

Concerned about the deterioration of Israel's position in Latin America, where Israeli embassies have increasingly become the target of bomb attacks and alert to criticism of his inability to include the region in his travel plans, Israel's prime minister, Menachem Begin, has been despatching there some of his most trusted cabinet colleagues on various missions. As Israel has declared its readiness to take part in the U.S. campaign against Nicaragua and radical opposition movements in Central America, it is not surprising that this area has been receiving a large number of official visitors. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir was in Costa Rica in October (Finance Minister Yoram Aridor was there last May) while Defence Minister Ariel Sharon arrived in Honduras in December at the head of a military delegation which included Major-General David Ivi, the Israeli air force chief who becomes Israel Aircraft Industries' chairman on 1 January.

Both Costa Rica and Honduras have been assigned important roles in the Reagan administration's plan to encircle and isolate Nicaragua, already harassed by Honduras-based Somocista bands which operate with U.S. backing. Nevertheless, domestic considerations have prompted the Reagan administration to enlist the support of third parties: Argentina has military advisers in Honduras and Guatemala; Venezuela is training Costa Rica's civil guard.

This background, and the dis-

closure last year by Israel's economic coordination minister, Ya'acov Meridor, that Israel was ready to be Washington's surrogate wherever political considerations prevented the U.S. from providing all the military assistance that was needed, puts into context the mounting evidence of the presence of Israeli military personnel in Central America.

In the case of Guatemala, Civil Rights Movement Knesset member Shulamit Aloni, who is allied to Labour in the opposition Alignment coalition, says that Israeli electronic experts are involved in that country's counter-insurgency operations. She also embarrassed the government this year by asking how many Israeli military advisers were there. Although Guatemala's president, General Efraim Rios Montt, had earlier told an ABC television reporter that the coup which brought him into power had been so successful "because many of our soldiers were trained by Israelis" -- an indication that Israel's involvement is not just confined to the field of military electronics -- Aloni's enquiry was dismissed. That a growing number of the opposition now link Israel's role in Guatemala with the two bomb attacks on its embassy there has had no effect on the government which has just welcomed in Jerusalem Guatemalan presidential secretary Alvaro Contreras Valladares.

Last May, the Rome representative of El Salvador's opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front, Joaquin

Antonio Aguilar, took the unusual step of visiting Jerusalem to urge the Israelis to stop the flow of weapons and advisers for the Salvadorean military regime. But the Israeli government turned a deaf ear. Reports in the British and Israeli press have also mentioned that Israeli personnel, presumably pilot trainers, had been seen in a Honduran air base. Honduras was said to be interested in upgrading its ageing fleet of ex-Israeli air force planes with new Kfir combat aircraft, equipped with electronic sensor equipment that would enable them to bypass Nicaragua's Soviet-made missile air defences.

This was one of the reasons for the semi-secret visit to Israel which General Gustavo Alvarez, the Honduran army commander and regime strongman, paid last July. In the course of his three-day visit, which began less than 48 hours after President Reagan's departure from Honduras, General Sharon is believed to have initiated an arms deal which includes Kfir planes and RBV armoured vehicles as well as missiles and training for soldiers and pilots.

Kfir's American-made components mean that the U.S. has the power to veto the plane's marketing abroad. Thus, if the Kfir deal is confirmed, the Reagan administration will have to authorise it. Moreover, because Honduras is one of Latin America's poorest countries, the U.S. may also have to foot the bill. This, however, would save the administration from having to ask Congress to approve the sale of American F-5s. For Sharon, who

is not worried about Labour Party criticism of his readiness to transform Israel into Washington's Cuba in Latin America and elsewhere, this would represent a valuable precedent in securing American approval for third parties to use U.S. aid to purchase Israeli hardware.

A gain and a setback

More recently Costa Rica has joined the list of Central American recipients of Israeli military aid. This followed a meeting in the U.S. between Mr. Begin and Costa Rica's president, Luis Alberto Monge, where, according to Monge's declarations to the Washington Post, Begin assured him that Israel was "very willing to help" in security matters. The alleged training of Costa Rican rebel forces by Nicaraguans based PLO fighters provided sufficient reason for Israel to assist Costa Rica's civil guard in setting up a new counter-insurgency unit. The allegation, however, not only has yet to be made by the Costa Rican government, but it was dismissed as "preposterous" by Costa Rica's ambassador to Israel. Instead, it is more likely that the Reagan administration sought to involve the Israelis because American military aid to a country which disbanded its armed forces in 1948 is problematic, and U.S. laws ban direct aid to police forces. And increased cooperation with Costa Rica has not been without gains for Israel. Last May, upon entering office, Monge announced that Costa Rica's embassy in Israel would be moved back to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv.

But Israeli gains in Costa Rica have already had to be offset against a new setback in Nicaragua. Having survived the Sandinista victory against Anastasio Somoza's much-hated regime, Israeli-Nicaraguan diplomatic relations were broken off last August. Although the Nicaraguan decision was meant to convey a measure of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Aloni insists that it had nothing to do with the PLO. She believes that Israel's hostility towards the Sandinistas, whether as leaders of an insurrection against Somoza or as rulers in Managua, is the real reason behind the break. And Israel's involvement in other Central American countries could eventually prove a recipe for similar diplomatic setbacks.

Because of this some Alignment Knesset members have been calling for legislation banning military aid to most Central American countries, and giving the Knesset defence and foreign affairs committee a measure of control over arms sales. Although endorsed by Labour's Yossi Sarid -- a consistent opponent of Israel's "tyrannophilia" -- the proposed bill, prepared by Mapam's Dov Zakai, has not yet won Labour's support. Although stung by Socialist International criticism, Labour leader Shimon Peres is also aware that links with Central America's military were forged during his time as defence ministry director general, and that his party has interests in Solan and Tadiran, two of Israel's leading exporters of artillery and military electronics.

— From Middle East International



Divisions in U.S. policy on limiting nuclear arms

Setback for arms control

By Bernard Melunsky
Reuter

NEW DELHI — Major defeats for Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in two state elections show that regional sentiments remain a potent force in Indian politics and signal dissatisfaction with her style of governing from the centre. In her worst electoral setback since returning to power three years ago, Mrs. Gandhi lost control of the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both bastions of her Congress Party for decades.

She also failed to dislodge a Communist government in the northeastern state of Tripura. The winners in the south were film star N.T. Rama Rao's new Telugu Desam (Land of Telugu) party in Andhra and a coalition of the opposition Janata party and a regional grouping in Karnataka.

Political analysts attributed Mrs. Gandhi's defeat basically to a rejection of Congress rule because of inadequacies at state level and to the way in which the prime minister and her central leadership have kept a tight grip on state politics. The performance of a political novice like Mr. Rama Rao was seen as confirming the influence which regional parties could have in a country as vast and

disparate as India.

Mrs. Gandhi's strength as a national leader has generally been her ability to transcend local sentiments and appeal to people in all areas while maintaining working relationships with ruling regional parties in some states. Regional parties govern in the northern state of Jammu and Kashmir and the southern state of Tamil Nadu, while the Marxist Communist Party (CPM) rules in West Bengal as well as Tripura. But, despite rumblings about the need for greater state powers, none of these states pose an immediate threat to Mrs. Gandhi, according to most analysts.

Main problem

Her main problem comes from the rich northern farming state of Punjab, where Sikh protesters led by the opposition Akali Dal party have made a number of political and religious demands, including more autonomy.

Mr. Rama Rao's appeal to voters in Andhra was to "protect the honour and prestige of the Telugu people" which he alleged had been sacrificed by the Congress (I) politicians in the state. But he has said he will strive for a good relationship with the central government in New Delhi.

The Telugus, comprising a

majority of Andhra's 50 million people, have been among Mrs. Gandhi's staunchest supporters for decades. Their sudden rejection of her almost certainly stems from a sudden resurgence of ethnic feelings than from a feeling that the state has been badly governed, analysts said. They said similar sentiments seemed to have inspired the Congress defeat in Karnataka where the party had been in disarray for some time with disgruntled members opposed to Mrs. Gandhi's hand-picked chief minister, Gundu Rao.

Until recently, Mrs. Gandhi has generally managed to defuse internal party quarrels because of her unchallenged authority and supreme position as a vote-catcher. But her latest election defeats, despite vigorous personal campaigns, might lead to increased dissidence within the Congress Party in several states and undermine her position, some political analysts said. They added that her humiliation occurred at a time when the national opposition remained split into a number of parties which seemed far from achieving the unity they profess to want.

The lack of a credible national opposition to the prime minister aided regional groupings in states where there was general dis-

satisfaction with Congress rule, the analysts said.

To counter this tendency in the state polls, Congress firmly rejected regionalism and presented itself as the party of national unity. The voters were clearly not convinced. Though this was the first time a film hero had won power in Andhra, screen stardom has long been a potent political factor in other parts of south India. In Tamil Nadu, two film-dominated parties have denied Congress power there since 1969.

The present chief minister of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran, was long a matinee idol in roles as an incorruptible do-gooder. One reason for the popularity of such figures is that the cinema is India's most widespread medium of entertainment and actors get much greater mass exposure than local politicians. But that alone cannot explain the dramatic rise of Mr. Rama Rao, who only entered politics last year.

Veteran political commentator G.K. Reddy wrote in the Hindu newspaper: "Whatever his credentials for a political role, he has aroused the public conscience against the evils of corruption and maladministration as nobody else has done in the last three decades."

Stardom potent political factor

By Jeffrey Antevill
Reuter

WASHINGTON — A serious setback this week for Eugene Rostow, a conservative Democrat who is President Reagan's chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), symbolises divisions in U.S. policy on limiting nuclear arms. Mr. Rostow, a leading foe of President Jimmy Carter's 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II), has been under fire from White House officials and others who consider him a "softener" on arms control.

These critics and their right-wing allies in the Senate succeeded this week in killing the long-pending nomination of Robert Grey, a Rostow protégé and moderately conservative foreign

service professional, to be ACDA's deputy director. The White House announcement that it was abandoning the fight for Mr. Grey's confirmation, despite public assurances to the contrary a few weeks ago, was seen by many inside and outside the adminis-

tration as a politically-fatal defeat for Mr. Rostow and a victory for arms control opponents.

The outspoken former Yale law school dean, a supporter of arms

limitation despite his opposition to SALT II, is widely expected to leave ACDA after waiting a few weeks to save face.

Some arms analysts told Reuters they believed Mr. Rostow's situation was comparable to that of Alexander Haig, who quit as secretary of state last June after months of what Mr. Haig had called "guerrilla warfare" against him by anonymous critics. They said this could foreshadow a hardline U.S. rejection of recent Soviet proposals when talks on strategic and European theatre nuclear arms resume in Geneva in a few weeks.

The administration has been debating its response, with some officials, mainly in ACDA and the State Department, arguing for a willingness to consider the Soviet proposals as a basis for negotiation aimed at a possible com-

promise. But despite speculation in published reports, high ACDA and White House sources told Reuters they believed Mr. Rostow still had the confidence of the president and did not plan to quit under fire from lower-level officials.

"I don't think he has any plans at this time to resign," said one official, who asked not to be identified by name. But he said Mr. Rostow reserved the right to quit if it becomes impossible for him to do his job" as head of the agency

responsible for formulating U.S. arms control policy.

The President's man

The official said he had seen no sign that Mr. Reagan or other senior officials were dissatisfied with Mr. Rostow's performance.

This view was supported by a White House official, who said of Mr. Rostow: "He's the president's man, and that's that." Referring to press reports quoting unnamed officials as saying Mr. Rostow should leave, he added: "There have been a few anonymous comments, but I don't think they come from people in any real authority."

He said he did not believe anyone in an "authoritative position here" considered Mr. Rostow or his strategic and theatre arms negotiators, Edward Rowley and Paul Nitze, to be too soft in dealing with the Soviet Union. Another official said the dispute over Mr. Rostow, like the controversy that revolved around Mr. Haig before his departure, related more to the ACDA director's didactic manner and stubborn personality than to policy disagreements.

But he added that differences on issues can exacerbate personality clashes and "political squabbling" can make it more dif-

ficult for the director to develop arms policy effectively.

Officials said the White House decision to drop Mr. Grey as number-two man at the agency reflected not policy views but a recognition of realities in the Senate, where a handful of right-

wingers led by North Carolina Republican Jesse Helms have been able to block several nominations and bills. But some critics challenged this explanation, saying that Senate majority leader Howard Baker, a moderate Republican from Tennessee, was willing to fight for confirmation of Mr. Grey and believed he had a good chance of winning.

They said the real test of Mr. Reagan's views and intentions on arms policy could come in a few weeks when the White House is expected to submit a new name for the ACDA post, Mr. Rostow and Secretary of State George Shultz have agreed on a joint recommendation to the president, presumably for a supporter of arms control, officials said.

If Mr. Reagan thrusts his support instead to someone backed by Mr. Helms and his allies, Mr. Rostow's position at ACDA could become untenable, and Mr. Shultz would suffer his first real political defeat since he succeeded Mr. Haig last summer.

Remote sensing could improve Jordan's use of natural resources

By Dr. Marwan Muasher
Special to the Jordan Times

Since the recent development of satellites carrying earth-observational sensor systems, man has been able to collect enormous quantities of photographic and other forms of data about the earth's surface. This data has great potential for helping to solve many human problems. But perhaps before I go any further, I should explain what the term "remote sensing" means and then go on to discuss its importance, particularly to Jordan and the Arab World.

Remote sensing is the process of taking measurements of an object from a distance. The human eye is an example of a remote sensing data collection system. But remote sensing has come largely to mean the measurement of electromagnetic energy which is reflected by objects receiving and

then returning energy from the sun. Different objects return different kinds and amounts of energy. In remote sensing, detecting these differences enables identification of earth's surface features from the air or space.

A scanner, which is mounted on an airplane or a satellite, picks up the reflected energy from an object and separates it into components according to wavelength. The response in each wavelength is recorded on a magnetic tape. Computer programmes operate on numerical values from different wavelengths which have been ascribed to the responses from a given spot on the ground. Through the computer-aided examination of these values, areas on the ground showing similar responses can be related. Thus, wheat, for example, would give a response profile different from urban areas or water or corn.

Detecting these different responses enables us to identify areas of wheat, water, urban areas, etc. Points showing similar responses are assigned artificial colours, and thus a map is generated of the earth's surface.

This, then, is the theory behind remote sensing in very simple terms. But what areas is remote sensing applicable to?

Remote sensing can be used for many purposes. Basically, it is a mechanism by which man can monitor and explore the earth's renewable and non-renewable resources. It can be used to look for water in desert areas, document the amount of land under cultivation, provide accurate estimates of production from agricultural land, calculate the growth of cities, pinpoint agricultural problems such as crop disease, insect infestations and salt build-up in the soil, detect areas which have a high potential for

consisting mineral deposits, and monitor environmental changes and water-polluted areas. These are all examples of how remote sensing can be put to use to provide accurate and timely information vital to an effective management of the earth's resources.

How is remote sensing helpful to Jordan and the Arab World?

The two areas in which remote sensing can be of definite help to Jordan are agriculture and water resources. With its limited resources and the lack of a major source of income like oil, Jordan has to make the best of its agricultural crops. Crop inventory, has long been recognised as an important application of remote sensing. The wide-area, sequential coverage from Landsat (a group of satellites, with scanners to detect reflected energy, which go once around the earth every 18 days) combined with the capabilities of computer processing, offer a new

opportunity to improve the accuracy, precision and timeliness of crop production estimates. Such information is not only helpful in better management of the crops, but can also save the country money that can more than justify the cost of operating such a system.

Remote sensing is also being used in determining crop condition and predicting yield. The extent and severity of stresses, such as disease and drought, have been successfully determined from remote sensing data. In the future, data from meteorological satellites along with Landsat data will be used to predict crop yields. To my knowledge, crop inventory in Jordan at present is being done by actual field observations, which are often difficult and costly. They can also be inaccurate and take a long time. Because of its wide area coverage, remote sensing has the potential to offer an inexpensive

and quick way to manage the country's agricultural resources.

Another area where remote sensing can be of value to Jordan is that of water. Specifically, it can help to look for water in remote areas difficult to reach. It can also be used to monitor the country's known water resources, including knowing the water depth and sediment content. Remote sensing can be used for determining the water surface temperature, offering great promise for environmental monitoring.

There are also other areas where remote sensing can be of help. Timber in our forests, for example, is being depleted fast as rapid development takes place. Sequential coverage by Landsat allows the monitoring and planning of these environmental changes. Remote sensing can be used in Jordan to explore relatively unsurveyed regions of the country. In particular, the data can

be valuable in mapping regional fracture systems that may contain localised mineral products, detecting surface alteration effects associated with mineral deposits, and obtaining basic data for geologic mapping.

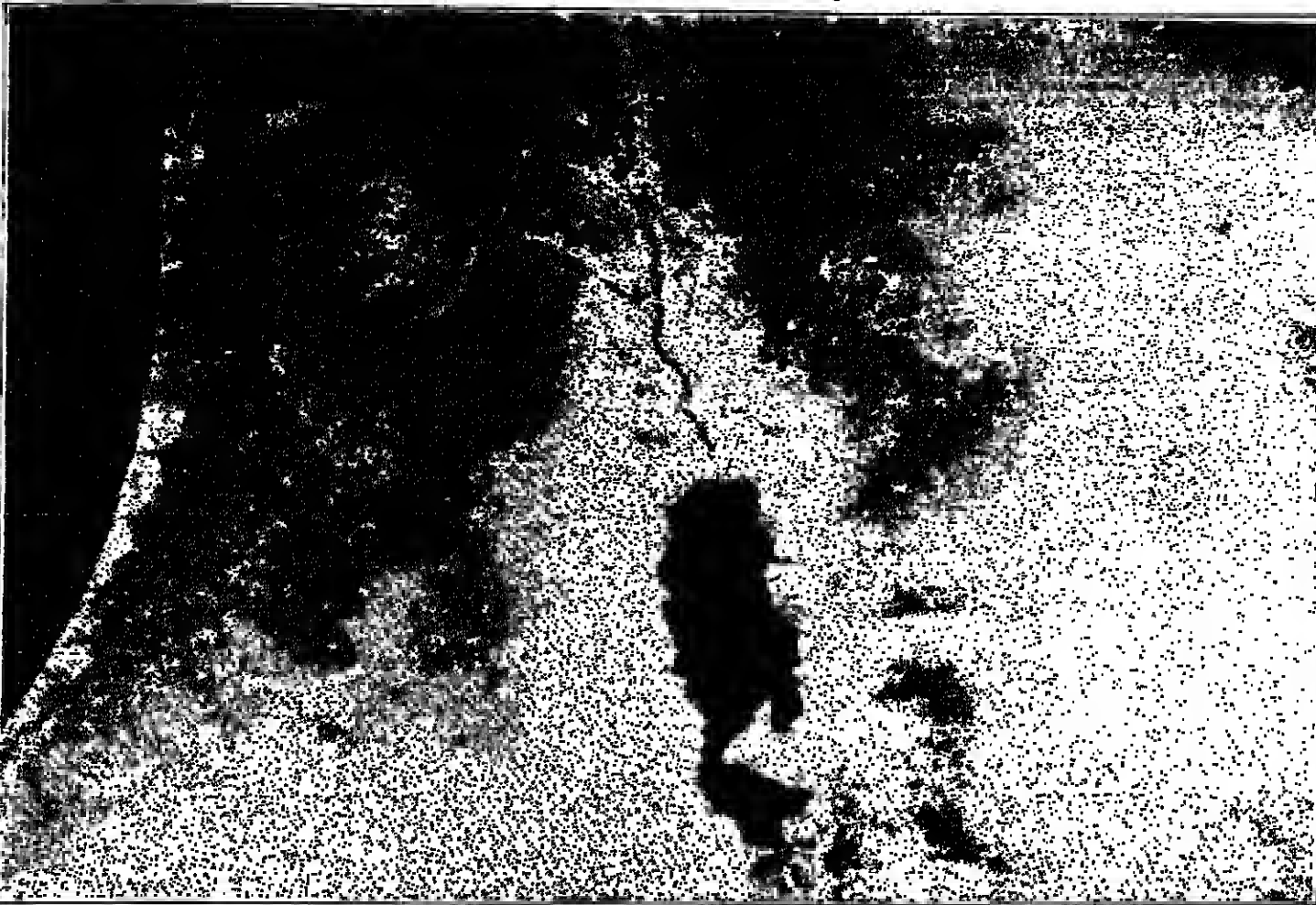
Is remote sensing a far-fetched idea for the Middle East?

The value of remote sensing for developing countries has been emphasised at the 23rd session of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, June 23 - July 3, 1980. Several countries in the area are already using remote sensing techniques. In the Arab World, Egypt is by far the most advanced in this regard. Iraq is using it for crop inventory, soil classification, and marine oceanography. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have developed remote sensing centres and have begun several studies. Some of their activities include monitoring sand formations and oil slicks in the

Arabian Gulf.

In short, remote sensing is certainly of value to Jordan and the Arab World. By virtue of nature, the terrain in much of the Arab World is difficult, and conducting ground investigations is often difficult and expensive. Several Arab states are already aware of its value, and have started developing their own remote sensing capabilities. Co-operation among these states, such as the establishment of regional remote sensing centres, would be a big step forward. For Jordan and the Arab countries, remote sensing capabilities may very well provide the first real possibility of obtaining accurate inventories of many of our land, water, vegetation and mineral resources.

The author has a Ph.D in electrical engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, U.S.A.



An artillery coloured Landsat image showing natural resources in the region of the Dead Sea



Landsat image of northern Jordan/Palestine showing Lake Tiberias and the Mediterranean coast

Air travel conference forsee half a billion tourists by 1990

By Jeremy Clift
Reuters

NEW DELHI — Tourism, fostered by the development of mass air travel, could become the world's largest public service industry by the end of this century, according to officials at an international air travel conference here.

World tourism has increased at an average rate of 6.3 per cent a year since the 1960s to reach a record 285 million tourists in 1981, delegates to the congress of the International Civil Airports Association (ICAA) were told.

By the end of the decade tourist

arrivals across the globe could reach 536 million, according to a study by members of the travel industry, major airlines and the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

Bryan Tutty, a director of IATA, which groups 123 airlines, said that although the tourism industry was feeling the effects of the global recession, future prospects for the industry were brighter than for most other industries.

Tutty, he said, was predicted to become the world's largest public service industry by the year 2,000 when, according to one major airline, ninety per cent of its passengers would be leisure

travellers, compared with about 75 per cent today.

In the past 25 years, he said, the cost of air travel had been slashed in real terms by 30 per cent, opening up large parts of the world for mass travel and transforming air transport from something serving only the wealthy in less than a generation.

Delegates at the conference, held in Delhi this month, were told that Europe was the biggest tourist centre, taking more than 70 per cent of the world's tourist business in 1979.

The Americas came second with around 18 per cent, Asia and the Pacific region third with five

per cent and Africa next with around three per cent.

Much of Europe's tourism is inter-regional, with Spain, Italy, Greece and France receiving 101 million visitors from nearby countries in 1980, said Michel Petitlaud, Director of Development, and Finance at Paris Charles de Gaulle Airport.

In 1981 year, he said, European countries earned \$60 billion from tourism.

Other parts of the world were also trying to get a larger share of the lucrative business and Asia had recorded an average 20 per cent a year growth in tourism recently, he said.

Key Asian destinations were Singapore, which expected to receive four million visitors by 1985, and Hong Kong which took in 2.5 million in 1981. Mr. Petitlaud said.

Black Africa remained effectively out of the tourist business, except for Kenya. But the countries of North Africa bordering the Mediterranean took a total 4.3 million visitors in 1979, most coming from Europe.

The North American market received 35 million visitors in 1980, while 7.4 million Americans and Canadians took their holidays in Europe and another 1.2 million visited Asia.

While Asia was an emerging tourist destination, Mr. Petitlaud said, stronger competition could be expected in the medium term from South America and the Caribbean. Europe looked set to stay at the top of the tourist league within the foreseeable future.

Delegates also underlined the role airports could play in helping promote tourism and attract needed foreign currency to developing states.

G.P. Harvey, Assistant Chief Executive for Commercial Planning and Co-ordination for Irish Airports, showed how Shannon Airport, conceived as a centre for transatlantic operations, had

developed into a magnet for foreign tourists.

"Shannon's location, midway between two prime tourism regions, makes it a natural gateway to Ireland for holiday traffic from our main markets of America, Europe and Great Britain," he said.

Indian tourism consultant Som N. Chib said there was still a debate among professionals about whether to build special "gateway" airports for individual regions or make use of the big existing airports.

Rino Comolli, Deputy General Manager of the Italian airport authority, Italian airport, how-

ever, warned of airports becoming too specialised and thus not cost-effective.

He also underlined the big cost of bringing the tourists in.

During the 1980s, he said, it was anticipated that IATA airfares would collectively require \$50 billion of investment in aircraft and fixed assets just to replace obsolete equipment. A further \$50 billion would be needed for airport development.

"So collectively we have in finance something approaching \$130 billion which will ultimately have to be recovered from both the direct and indirect users," he said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Cartoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:30 Documentary
19:00 Programme Preview
19:10 Programme on Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:25 Local Programme
22:10 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Arabic
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Movie of the Week: Murders by Natural Cause
22:00 News in English
22:15 Dallas: Blackmail

RADIO JORDAN

835 KHz, AM & 90 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
09:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:30 News Summary
11:00 Pop Session
11:30 News Summary
12:00 Pop Session
12:30 News Bulletin
13:00 Instruments
13:30 In Concert
14:00 Concert Hour
14:30 News Summary
15:00 News Summary
15:30 News Summary
16:00 News Summary
16:30 News Summary
17:00 News Summary
17:30 News Summary
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22:30 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
23:30 News Summary
24:00 News Summary

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Voices to
Remember 06:45 Financial News 06:55
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* On Saudi Arabian Archaeology, at the French Cultural Centre.
* Landscapes Beyond the Periphery, at the American Cultural Centre.

FILMS

* Schlacht um Berlin, black and white film sub-titled in English, at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m.
* Three archaeological films about Saudi Arabia, at the French Cultural Centre, starting 7:30 p.m.

VIDEO

* CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 4:00 and 7:00 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 42003
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Fakhro Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by the information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (RJ)
08:55 Doha (RJ)
09:15 Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
11:00 Cairo (EA)
14:35 Kuwait (KAC)
16:00 Bucharest, Istanbul (RJ)
16:30 Larnaca (RJ)
16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
17:45 Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
19:00 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:00 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
19:15 Kapschi (LT)
19:30 Cairo (EA)
20:45 Beirut (MEA)
21:00 Rio De Janeiro, Lisbon (EA)
21:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
22:15 Frankfurt, Damascus (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (RJ)
01:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
07:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LT)
07:30 Agaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
09:35 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
12:05 Cairo (RJ)
12:45 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
14:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Beirut (RJ)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 Dhahran (RJ)
19:30 Damascus (RJ)
19:40 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
19:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 220943
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 66390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-6

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 813813-32
Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42421-3
Akheh Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhar, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 66417-4
Shmeisani Hospital 664131-5
University Hospital 645845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Muasher Hospital 667227-4
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajirin 7101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 41611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Taiseir Al Sa'di 7763625/52

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.
Apple (African) 220/180
Apple (American) 500/450
Apple (Double Red) 240/200
Apple (Golden) 240/200
Apple (Turkish) 280/250
Apple (French) 240/200
Apple (Stark) 240/200
Banana 260/220
Banana (Mukammal) 225/180
Beans 400/340
Beets 180/150
Cucumber (large) 500/450
Cucumber (small) 700/650
Eggplant (large) 180/150
Garlic 500/450
Grapfruit 100/80
Lemon (local) 150/120
Marrow (large) 180/160
Marrow (small) 280/240
Olives 300/250
Onion (dry) 110/90
Onion (green) 180/140
Oranges 250/200
Oranges (Mandarin) 240/180
Oranges (Shamouni) 180/150
Oranges (local) 180/140
Pepper (sweet) 400/360
Pepper (Hot Green) 560/480
Potatoes 150/100
Radish 70/50
Spinach 140/100
Quince 180/140
Tomatoes 250/200
Turnip 170/140

SPORTS

Tottenham's Cup reign will be under threat in 4th round

LONDON (R) — Tottenham's two-year reign as English Football Association (F.A.) Cup holders will come under serious threat on Jan. 24.

In Monday's fourth round draw Tottenham, whose unbeaten Cup run stretches back 17 games, were paired with West Bromwich, who beat them twice in the League last season and forced a 1-1 draw at White Hart Lane in December.

The draw produced two other all first division clashes. Luton will play hosts to Manchester United and Norwich will travel to fast-improving Coventry.

Hot favourites Liverpool should have little trouble in reaching the last 16 although they must await the outcome of the third

round replay between Sheffield United and Stoke to learn the identity of their opponents.

Tottenham and West Bromwich are both Cup specialists and their meeting in London should be a nerve-tangling affair.

The holders have won the trophy seven times, a record they share with Aston Villa, while West Bromwich have triumphed on five occasions.

Although the Tottenham-West Bromwich clash will be the glamour tie of the fourth round, the biggest crowd of the day is likely to be at Birmingham where European Champions Aston Villa entertain second division leaders and near-neighbours Wolverhampton.

Non-League Bishops Cleeveford.

who held second division Middlesbrough to a 2-2 draw away from home on Saturday.

The full draw for the cup fourth round is as follows:

Newport or Everton v Shrewsbury, Oxford or Torquay v Southend or Sheffield Wednesday, Arsenal v Leeds, Aston Villa v Wolverhampton, Brighton or Newcastle v Sunderland or Manchester City, Coventry v Norwich, Middlesbrough or Bishops Cleeveford v Notts County, Watford v Fulham, Ipswich v Scunthorpe or Grimsby, Luton v Manchester United, Cambridge v Barnsley, Carlisle or Burnley v Swindon, Liverpool v Sheffield United or Stoke, Crystal Palace v Walsall or Birmingham, Derby v Huddersfield or Chelsea, Tottenham v West Bromwich.

E. German women claim more best times at U.S. swim meet

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana (R) — The powerful East German women's team produced three more world best times but the United States won the gold medals race at the end of the U.S. international swimming championships Sunday night.

The East Germans finished with six of the seven new marks set during the three-day event. None of the times will receive international recognition because the competition was held over a short course instead of the regulation 50-metre pool.

The United States finished with a total of 16 gold medals to 12 for the East Germans. But in the women's competition, the East Germans led by 10 golds to seven.

East Germany's new marks Sunday night came from Cornelia Sirch in the 200 metres backstroke in two minutes 07.74 seconds, Birgit Meineke in the 100 metres freestyle in 53.99 seconds and the 400 metres freestyle relay in

3:41.74. Meineke, who recorded her second world best, was also one of only two triple gold medal winners in individual events. The other was 17-year-old Jeff Kostoff of the U.S. national team who won the 1,500 metres freestyle Sunday night with a best U.S. time of 14:50.37.

American girls Kim Linehan and Mary T. Meagher swam to gold medals in the final session. Linehan won the 1,500 metres free style in 15:50.96, while Meagher was first by an eyelash over East Germany's Ines Geissler in the 200 metres butterfly, in 2:08.23.

The other men's titles went to Roger von Jouanne of the U.S. who won the 200 metres butterfly in 1:57.71. East Germany's Frank Baltrusch who took the 200 metres backstroke in 1:57.47, and Sweden's Telle Holmertz, who won the 100 metres freestyle in 49.59.

Ovett hit by injury again

LONDON (R) — Britain's Steve Ovett, the world 1500 metres record-holder, has been hit by injury again.

But English team manager Andy Norman Sunday dismissed a newspaper report here that ten-day trouble was threatening the 27-year-old athlete's career.

Norman, a close friend of Ovett, described it as a "niggling injury which has been there on and off for about a month."

He added: "Steve is having treatment and hopefully will be back in training in three or four weeks time."

Ovett was forced to miss last year's European Championships and Commonwealth Games through injury and his latest problem comes at a time when his great rival, Sebastian Coe, is set to return to competitive athletics.

Coe, the 800 and 1,000 metres and mile world record-holder whose 1982 season was also disrupted by injury, will run in the national indoor championships at Cosford on Jan. 28-29.

Lendl defeats Connors

ROSEMONT, Illinois (R) — Ivan Lendl beat Jimmy Connors 4-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4 in an international tennis challenge final here Sunday, serving 23 aces on his way to victory.

It was only the second time that he had beaten Connors, the world's number one ranked player.

"It feels pretty good," said Lendl, 22, who received a first prize of \$100,000. He defeated Bjorn Borg, Sandy Mayer and Elliot Teltscher on his way to the finals, losing only to John McEnroe.

The turning point of the match came in the second set. Connors, one set and 4-0 up, let Lendl win six successive games to take the set with ease.

TENNIS TALK

Oversized rackets

By Maureen Stallia

THERE WAS a rumour last year that oversized rackets might be banned in official competition. So prospective buyers held on to their money until the verdict was out. Martina Navratilova is the latest Top Player to use an oversized racket. She said: "When big rackets came out I thought they should have been outlawed. But since they weren't, why shouldn't I use one too?"

At first try, the oversized rackets seem to capitalize on power at the expense of control. When I first hit with an oversized graphite racket the balls consistently bounced half a meter out. Most coaches recommend that players switching from a standard size to oversized stop at midsize before moving all the way up. One must also be aware of the material changed. For instance, a change from wood to graphite is an abrupt switch and merits an adjustment period. Some players, realising this, have opted for an oversized wooden racket. Others play with a wood and graphite combination. These changes seem to compensate or alleviate the frequent loss of control players often encounter when switching from standard sized rackets.

It usually takes three to six weeks for players to make the necessary stroke adjustments (often a shortening or simplifying of the swing). Bearing in mind that power is built into the racket it is wisest to slow down and concentrate on placement. The big racket is certainly a boost for serve and volley players who depend on reflex action and don't have extra time for careful preparation. It can also pick up the margin of error in the case of bad bounces or high wind, adding greatly to the confidence factor of the player.

Ambivalence regarding the large rackets is prevalent among the old timers in tennis. To my knowledge, no one, adult or child, who has picked up an oversized racket as his first racket has ever had any desire to go down a size. Fortunately, the manufacturers are making reasonably priced aluminium oversized rackets now. They really are easier to play with. With over fifty per cent of the touring pros using the midsize or oversized rackets, the question these days is not "why use it?" but "why not?"

England cricketers out to mend damaged pride

SYDNEY (R) — Having surrendered the Ashes, England will be out to repair their damaged pride when they meet Australia in the triangular one-day 50-over international cricket series Tuesday.

The match, which will begin in daylight and finish under the floodlights at Sydney Cricket Ground, is the second in the series involving England, Australia and New Zealand.

Not surprisingly, the

Australians are expected to name the team which beat the New Zealand by eight wickets in Melbourne Sunday with the four-pronged pace attack of Jeff Thomson, Rodney Hogg, Geoff Lawson and Carl Rackemann.

England, however, will have a new-look following their 2-1 defeat in the five-match test series.

Late replacement Trevor Jesty, who joined the party two weeks ago, will bat at number six while vice-captain David Gower will open with Chris Tavare.

Gower has been pushed up the order because of Geoff Cook's lack of form and to allow Graeme Fowler's broken toe further time to mend.

Hampshire all-rounder Jesty has been included because his medium pace bowling will give captain Bnb. Willis an extra weapon.

England's only fitness doubt is off-spinner Eddie Hemmings who suffered a hand injury during his match-saving innings of 95 in the final test last week.

The three countries will meet each other five times in the series with the top two going through to a three-match final next month.

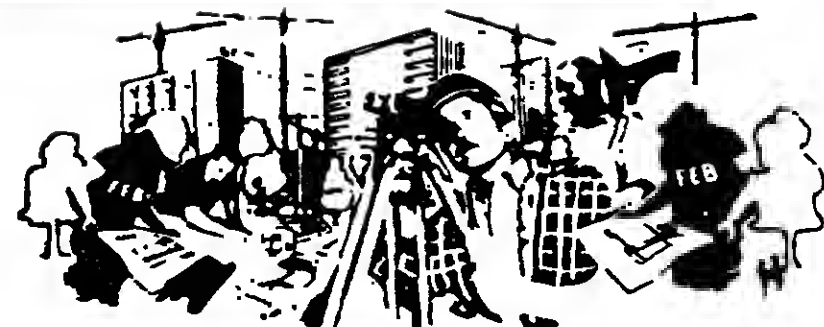
Tokashiki retains title

KYOTO, Japan (R) — Japan's Kazuo Tokashiki made a fourth successful defence of his World Boxing Association (WBA) light-flyweight title Sunday when he defeated South Korea's Kim Hwan-Jin on points.

Kim, who lost the title on points to Tokashiki in December 1981, made a strong start, scoring with good left and right hooks to the champion's head.

But Tokashiki, 22, kept calm and his faster combinations from the third round of the 15-round bout gave him the edge as his 27-year-old opponent began to tire.

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TIME

Behind the USSR's peace proposal (background notes)
Israel's great land rush colonising the West Bank (how Israel seeks to take over the West Bank)
Men in the red hats (the new cardinals make a bow)
Faltering sputnik (Cosmos satellite to fall)

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- 1 Toyota 3T model 2 FD 30, 1977

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- 1 Koering bantam 30 T truck crane — model T 788, 1973

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- 1 Case 580C with front shovel, 1979

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Al Hamrah St., Al Dawoudy, Baghdad.
Telephone 5555-844. Telex 212464
TCOOK IK

OR

B.S. Chapman,
Farenz-Mainzeal-Fletcher
P.O. Box 26739, Bahrain.
Telephone 690420. Telex 9304 FLETME
BN.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Continued pressure downs sterling

LONDON (R) — The pressure on sterling continued Monday with the pound down sharply against major currencies amid speculation of a cut in oil prices and nervousness over a possible general election this year, dealers said. The dollar, meanwhile, drifted downwards on European money markets after closing lower against the yen in Tokyo.

Sudan to get \$50m U.S. aid

KHARTOUM (R) — The United States will provide Sudan with \$50 million in economic assistance to finance imports of food and development equipment, the finance ministry said Monday. U.S. economic assistance to Sudan totalled \$162 million last year.

Gulf officials start agricultural talks

BAHRAIN (R) — Ministers from six oil countries grouped in the Gulf Cooperation Council Monday began a two day conference on agriculture and fisheries in Riyadh, officials said. The ministers will discuss a report on the region's water resources and prospects for achieving food self-sufficiency.

Malaysia's economy may improve

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysia's economy is expected to pick up moderately this year with improvements in commodity prices giving the fast-growing country a growth rate of 4.5 per cent, a leading U.S. bank said Monday. The report, published by the bank's economic research department, said Malaysia's inflation, running at 6.5 per cent last year, should continue at a relatively low level.

Greece devalues drachma

ATHENS (R) — Greece has devalued its currency, the drachma, by 15.5 per cent in a bid to make its economy, and particularly agricultural exports, more competitive. The devaluation would take place immediately and apply to all currencies. There would now be 84 drachmas to the dollar, instead of 71. Devaluation automatically means that Greece must pay more for its imports, and the economy minister said measures would be taken to control these within the next few days.

Belgium, S. Korea to expand ties

SEOUL (R) — Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans arrived here Monday for a four-day visit to discuss ways to increase economic and political cooperation with South Korea. Korean officials said his talks were expected to cover Belgian interest in selling communications equipment to South Korea and joint ventures in third countries, especially in the Middle East.

Singapore's industry may suffer

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore's manufacturing industries will bear the brunt of an expected economic slowdown this year, Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan said. But he told a political forum Sunday night that unlike Western countries, there would be ample job opportunities in Singapore, particularly in the construction, shipbuilding, ship repair and hotel industries. Dr. Tan forecast an economic growth rate of about four per cent and an inflation rate of two to four per cent this year compared with a 6.3 per cent growth rate and four per cent inflation in 1982.

U.S.-EEC talks start today

WASHINGTON (R) — High-ranking U.S. and European Community officials held three days of negotiations Tuesday aimed at resolving agricultural disputes that have threatened to erupt into a major trade war.

At the talks, U.S. officials will seek a commitment to the gradual ending of the big export subsidies which they say the Community has used to dominate overseas markets for certain farm products.

The Europeans hope to reduce the danger of a costly trade war but seem unwilling to pledge any fundamental overhaul of the Community's farm subsidies.

The Americans have acknowledged that a quick overhaul of the policy is not possible and instead suggested reforms such as smaller price increases, bigger grain stockpiles and production controls.

They say U.S. grain stocks are at record levels due to bumper harvests over the past two years, and that the administration has taken action to lower production.

President Reagan is expected to announce Tuesday that he will go ahead with plans to give farmers surplus government grain in return for production cutbacks.

The American officials said that Western European wheat stocks this crop year will be at the same level as four years ago while exports have nearly doubled to 17 million tonnes and production has steadily increased.

In Brussels, European Community officials said they would concentrate in Washington on analysing world agricultural markets rather than on the reform of their farm policies.

The Brussels officials said the Community's executive commission had already proposed measures to curb mounting food surpluses.

They said they would emphasise that serious action had been taken to curb sales on world markets and that there could be no concessions on export subsidies because such would be politically unacceptable to the Common Market's 10 member governments.

The Community says there could be greater cooperation with the United States on managing world agricultural markets.

The European officials said they had been holding back from selling wheat on world markets to lower the temperature of U.S. complaints.

The American officials said the U.S. share of the lucrative Middle East poultry market has dropped to just six per cent while Europe had captured 155 per cent and Brazil had taken 35 per cent as a result of massive subsidies.

U.S. Agriculture Department specialists have recommended that the United States retaliate by giving American producers export subsidies and by dumping this country's huge dairy surplus on the world market.

The State Department however has urged that any moves to retaliate be put off until a progress report, due by the end of March, had been made on the U.S.-European talks.

It has made clear it would prefer a negotiated settlement on agriculture similar to the agreements reached last year on steel and on the Soviet natural gas pipeline issue.

Farm-state members of Congress and the influential farm lobby have taken up the cries for retaliation.

Administration officials said they would reject any proposals by European Community officials to share overseas markets because this would violate U.S. anti-monopoly laws. They would also turn down any proposals to limit U.S. dairy sales.

In Dalls, the threat of a trade war over agricultural exports between the United States and the European Community appears to have diminished, the leader of the largest American farm organization said Sunday.

Mr. Robert Delano, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told a press conference that he had detected "a softening" in the attitude of both the United States and the Common Market since a high-level meeting in Brussels last month between U.S. and European officials.

Mr. Delano, speaking at the start of his federation's annual meeting, said agreement between the two sides now seemed closer.

Mr. Delano also said the United States would continue to urge Japan to reduce quotas on imported beef and citrus, a move vigorously opposed by the Japanese farm lobby.

The Japanese government recently announced plans to lower import duties on many farm products, including tobacco, but excluded beef and citrus from the measures.

Mr. Delano reported strong support among farmers for President Reagan's plan to give away surplus government-owned grain in return for large cuts in production this year as a way of reducing huge surplus stocks and lowering federal spending on costly farm support programmes.

But he also expressed concern that the programme could result in too much grain coming onto the market at once, driving prices even lower.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities drifted throughout the day in active trading but gold shares were higher in line with the sharply firmer bullion price. Dealers said.

Equities attracted some buyers at the lower levels, although fears continued over the possible effects of the weakness of sterling on interest rates, dealers added. Beecham fell 8p to 348. Plessey lost 10p at 634 and Thorn shed 7p to 438 ahead of interim results due Friday.

The F.T. index at 1500 Monday was down 4.7 at 6163. Gold shares were up to 55 firmer as bullion was fixed at \$474.00 Monday afternoon. De Beers was quoted 20 cents up at 725 after second half diamond sales figures.

Government bonds eased in moderate trading as sterling fell below \$1.60, dealers said. Conventional bonds were as much as 1/2 point lower but the recent interest in index-linked bonds was maintained with gains ranging to 1 1/2 points.

In weak stores, GUS fell 7p at 543 and Boots gave up 1p at 241 following press comment. UDS, the subject of a bid from Basmshaw, gained 1p at 94. Banks were firmer but oil oils were weak with B.P. down 6p at 302 and Shell off 2p at 432. Sotheby fell 8p at 468 after reporting a loss for the year. Companies with motor component interests firmed following press comment. GKN adding 3p to 124 and Lucas rising 1p at 142.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.6005 15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2254 57	Canadian dollars
	2.3285 95	West German marks
	2.5725 35	Dutch guilders
	1.9195 9210	Swiss francs
	45.81 86	Belgian francs
	6.5980 6030	French francs
	1341.50 1342.00	Italian lire
	227.35 50	Japanese yen
	7.2055 75	Swedish crowns
	6.9325 45	Norwegian crowns
	8.2205 50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	474.50 475.00	U.S. dollars

Government budget prescribes harder times for Swedes

STOCKHOLM (R) — Mr. Olof Palme's Social Democratic government Monday unveiled its first budget since taking office last October, prescribing harder times for Swedes in its attempt to overcome a large deficit and economic stagnation.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt told parliament, where the government has a majority of three, that expenditure had been pared to the bone and left no room for costly social reforms.

He proposed increases in heating-fuel taxation, which follow earlier increases in alcohol, tobacco and other indirect taxes.

Mr. Feldt forecast that the budget deficit would be reduced to 90.2 billion crowns (\$12.4 billion) in the 1983-84 financial year starting in July. The deficit was 91.8 billion crowns (\$12.6 billion) in the current year.

The government expects that Sweden's Gross National Product (GNP) will return to growth this

year, expanding by 1.4 per cent after contracting by 0.7 per cent in 1982.

Mr. Feldt said the budget had to be restrictive because of the wide deficits of previous years. He said tightening of public and private consumption was one of the chief priorities.

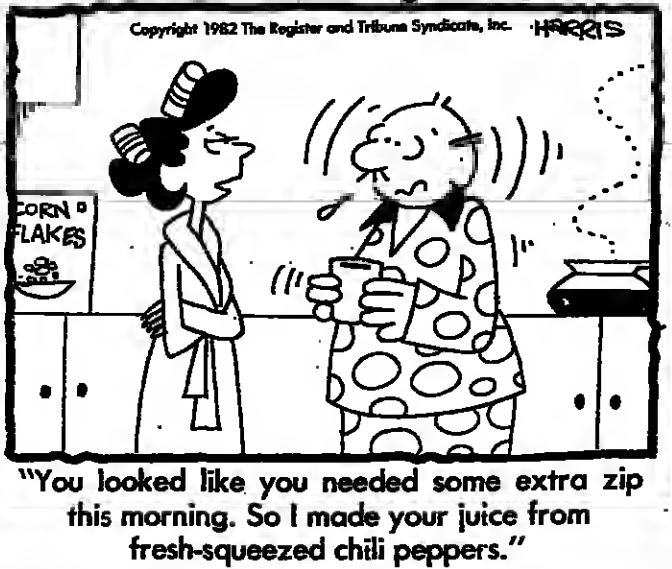
Restrictions in consumption will accompany measures to increase industrial production, investment and employment. Mr. Feldt said.

The budget reduces government subsidies to "lame duck" industries, such as shipbuilding and textiles.

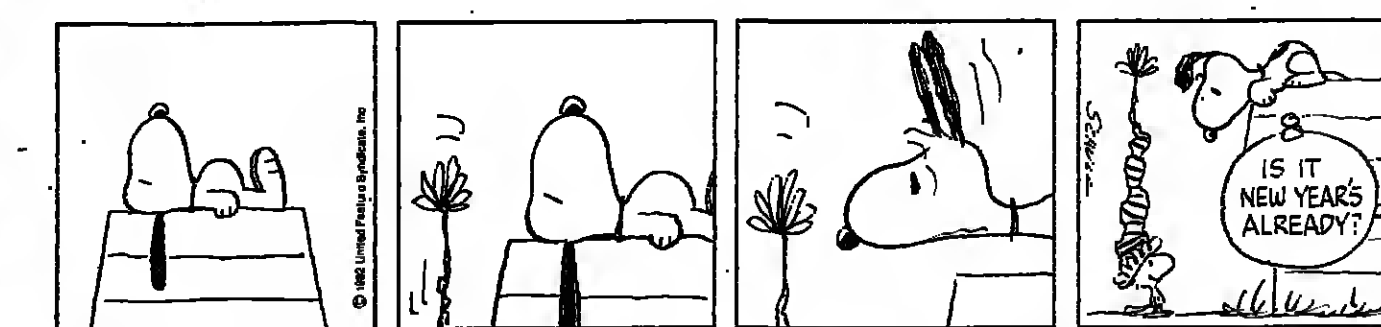
It follows a 16 per cent devaluation of the Swedish crown last October, which was designed to increase the competitiveness of Swedish exports.

The minister said unemployment would change little from last year's 3.5 per cent, relatively high for Sweden, while inflation was forecast at 11.5 per cent.

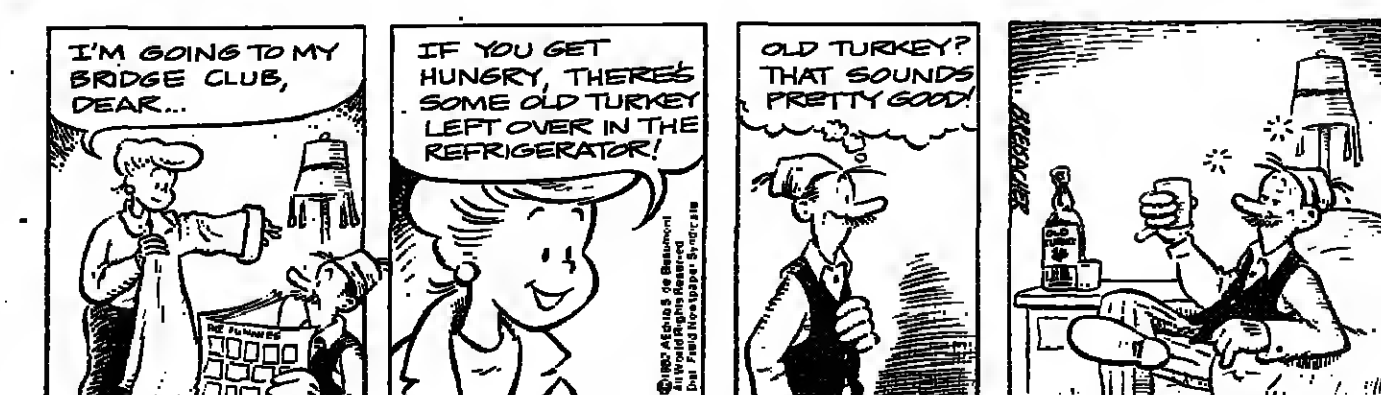
THE BETTER HALF By Harris



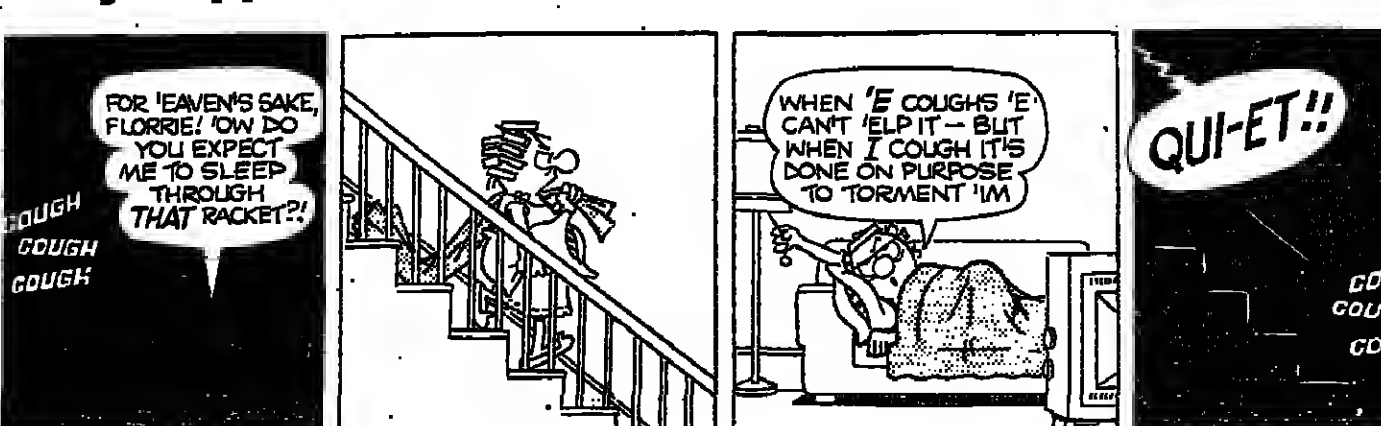
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JAN. 11, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: You are able to handle whatever applies to home, family, property and possessions in a confident manner and can gain added prestige. Remove obstacles in your path.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact an influential person who can give you support for a fine project you have in mind. Take time for fun later in the day.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Your ideas are working like magic early in the day so be more aggressive than in the past. Relax at home tonight.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Make sure you carry through with promises to others. Loved one becomes more affectionate as the day passes.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take time to learn what is expected of you by associates and try to please them for possible advancement in career.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Get busy at work ahead of you and gain fine benefits by being cooperative with others. Organizational work is the key to success now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) A time to concentrate on getting ahead in your line of endeavor. Know what will please loved one the most whatever the cost.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21) Good day to confer with family members and maintain harmony in the home. Sidelstep one who is a troublemaker.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21) Good day to go after the information you need for a personal project. Fine also for communicating with outsiders.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You are thinking in a most practical vein and can easily handle a difficult problem now. Express happiness with loved one.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Morning may be depressing but later you can go after personal goals and gain them. Be careful of your money.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Forget the frivolous for now and get busy on practical matters that could give you a greater income in the future.

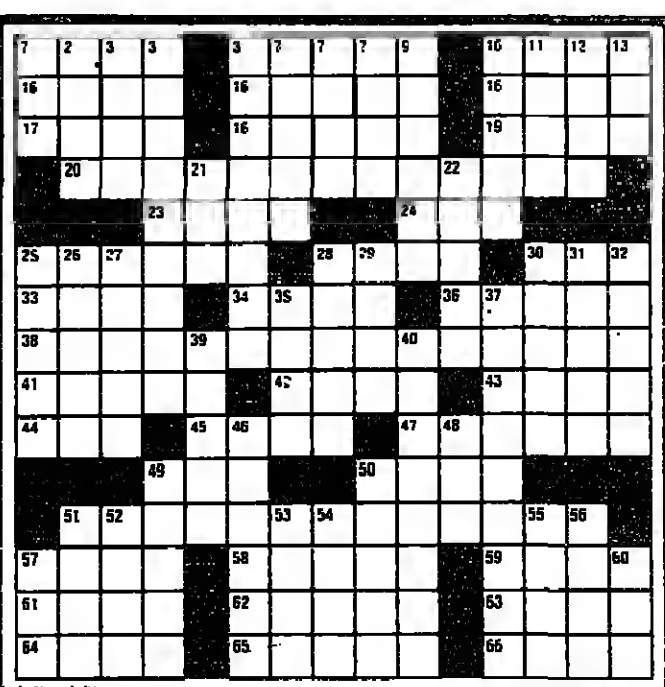
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) A good friend who is wise can tell you how to solve certain problems, so listen carefully. Relax and be contented in the evening.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one with much organizational ability and should be given a chance to express this quality early in life. Give complicated chores and teach to use reason in dealing with others. Don't neglect religious training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By William Landis

ACROSS	28 Festoon	51 Introductory avant	22 Straight thinking
1 Kind of milk	30 Prona	57 Cotton bundla	25 Dull finish
5 Helen's abductor	34 Topnotch	58 Sound of distress	26 Longings
10 Shaker contents	36 Northern aboda	59 Mr. Sharif	27 City on the Adige
14 Staffer	41 Bivouac units	61 Evar so	28 Flashhook tie-on
15 Cognizant	42 Out of the breeze	62 Ham it up	29 Lived
16 Copycat	43 Prior to	63 Pleasing	30 Coeur d'
17 Run - Paix	44 Superlative suffix	64 What's left (softens)	31 Oulet and tonometer
18 Philippina island	45 Respite	65 - all at	32 - down
19 Minuscule	46 Matt Dillon	66 Unit of progress	35 Facial shape
20 Jakusla's cousin	47 NBA's Unseed	67 Unit of progress	36 River real astata
23 Detect	48 NBA's Unseed	68 Unit of progress	37 Prognay
24 Electrified particle	49 NBA's Unseed	69 Unit of progress	38 River real astata
25 Substance	50 Bumpkin	70 Unit of progress	39 River real astata



WORLD

Salvadoran colonel maintains demand

SENSUNTEPEQUE, El Salvador (R) — Senior army officers in El Salvador appear to have failed in an attempt to get a popular commander and province leader to end his rebellion against the defence ministry.

Five hours of negotiations between the officers and Col. Sigifredo Ochoa Perez ended inconclusively as thousands of people chanting "Ochoa do not go" packed the main square of Sensuntepeque, capital of northern Cabanas province.

The colonel, one of the toughest officers in the U.S.-backed army, declared last Friday that he no longer recognised the authority of Minister Jose Guillermo Garcia and demanded his resignation.

Col. Ochoa acted a day after he received orders transferring him from the command of Cabanas to a post with the Salvadoran embassy in Uruguay.

Col. Ochoa declared after Sunday's negotiations: "If they don't accept the conditions we have set, I will remain in this province even if that means I have to die."

He was referring to his demand that Gen. Garcia step down and that President Alvaro Magana take over the 24,000-strong armed forces through the military high command.

Members of the negotiating team, which included the commanders of three of the army's best battalions, said no definite conclusions had been reached — a polite way of saying the talks had failed.

The colonel commands the crack Cobra battalion of 1,200 men and is in charge of an estimated 2,000 civilians in defence units he set up after taking command of the province in 1980.

Col. Ochoa told Reuters before the start of the negotiations that he thought the situation might be resolved by the joint resignations of

Gen. Garcia and himself.

Diplomatic sources in San Salvador said however that Gen. Garcia, the only man to survive a series of cabinet changes since a 1979 coup, appeared to have no intention of giving up the powerful defence post.

The sources said that Gen. Garcia appeared to have ordered the colonel's transfer to remove a potential rival.

The two men have been at odds in the past and Col. Ochoa has described the minister as "a little Hitler" and accused him of running the defence establishment like a feudal lord.

The negotiating team was composed of the commanders of the U.S.-trained Atonal, Atlacatl and Belloso battalions, the chief of the Civil Guard and the commander of San Miguel province.

In its first comment on the rebellion, the broadcasting station of the left-wing guerrillas who are fighting the Salvadoran army said the colonel's action underlined growing divisions in military ranks.

"The murderers are fighting for control of the death squads," Radio Venceremos said.

Diplomats in San Salvador said the rebellion had also been noted with quiet satisfaction on the far right of the political spectrum. Right-wing leader Roberto d'Abuissou has long been a bitter enemy of Gen. Garcia.

The left's dislike of Col. Ochoa, 40, stems from his success in chasing the guerrillas out of Cabanas, a pacified area wedged between the war-torn provinces of Chalatenango and Morazan.

Trained in Israel and Taiwan, the colonel fought the guerrillas in Cabanas with small, highly mobile units and night patrols in contrast to the tactics of conventional warfare used by most of El Salvador's field commanders.

Janata coalition takes office in Indian state

NEW DELHI (R) — A coalition headed by the Janata Party took office in the southern Indian state of Karnataka following the defeat of federal Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress Party in regional elections last week.

The Janata Party coalition won 94 state assembly seats out of 224 in the elections and has sufficient support from other local parties to give it a clear and stable majority, Karnataka Governor Govind Narain said.

This is the first time that a government not belonging to Congress has taken office in Karnataka. Film actor N.T. Rama Rao, heading a regional party, was sworn in as chief minister of the neighbouring state of Andhra Pradesh Sunday.

Mrs. Gandhi's defeat in Karnataka was even more of a surprise than her trouncing in neighbouring Andhra where Mr. Rama Rao's Telugu Desam (Land of the Telugus) Party had been expected to win due to its appeal to regional sentiments.

The man sworn in at the head of the Karnataka government Monday is Ramakrishna Hegde, a former Congress Party leader in the state.

Mrs. Gandhi, preparing to rally supporters for more regional elections next month, had some encouraging news from the northern state of Punjab, where there is a strong movement for regional autonomy.

The leader of a Sikh protest movement in Punjab, Harchand Singh Longowal, said his party had accepted an invitation by the central government to resume talks on its political and religious demands, starting Tuesday.

Talks on the demands, which include greater state autonomy, broke down last April and the protest movement led by the opposition Akali Dal party launched a huge campaign during which thousands of Sikhs went to jail voluntarily.

But Mrs. Gandhi's problems are mounting in the northeastern state of Assam.

Vietnamese attack in bid to retake artillery base

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnamese forces launched a major attack on guerrillas in the west Kampuchean province of Battambang in a bid to recapture a strategic base seized by rebels two weeks ago, a Thai military spokesman said.

He said the Vietnamese troops, backed by artillery and tanks, advanced on a former Vietnamese artillery base at Yang Daeng Kum about six kilometres inside Kampuchea.

The spokesman said intensified fighting between Vietnamese troops and Kampuchean resistance forces had prompted Thai authorities to make evacuation plans for people in two villages on the Thai side of the border.

Military sources said the Vietnamese unleashed a heavy artillery attack on forces loyal to Premier Son Sann of the anti-Vietnamese Kampuchean coalition government in border areas north of a main highway in Battambang province.

The latest battle appeared to be the fiercest since the Son Sann

forces stepped up military action by hitting Vietnamese positions late last month.

Son Sann, who claims to have 9,000 guerrilla fighters, joined the tripartite coalition dominated by the ousted Khmer Rouge in June. Its leader is former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Thai military sources said at least eight Vietnamese shells landed near a Thai village Monday but it was not immediately known whether there were casualties.

They said Thai military planes were closely monitoring the fighting and artillery units fired warning shots to remind the Vietnamese not to violate Thai territory.

They said there were plans to evacuate people from Non Mark Moon and Nong Chan villages on the border, about 280 kilometres east of Bangkok.

Tens of thousands of displaced Kampuchean campers on this stretch of the frontier were expected to flee Thailand if fighting continued to escalate.

Aga Khan urges Islamists to be patriotic

SINGAPORE (R) — Islamists Muslims, estimated at about 15 million the world over, should be loyal to the countries in which they live, the spiritual head of the community Prince Karim Aga Khan said.

"Far from seeking to interfere in politics, I have always urged Islamists to be loyal to the countries where they live and to whatever government responsible for their security and well-being," he told a banquet given Sunday night by his followers in Singapore and Malaysia.

The 46-year-old Aga Khan arrived on Friday from Dacca in the course of a tour marking the silver jubilee of his accession to the leadership of the sect, which regards him as the 49th imam in the line of the Prophet Mohammed.

He met President Devan Nair and Deputy Prime Minister Srinathambay Rajaratnam as well as Islamists from South East Asia, Australia, Sri Lanka and Burma who went to Singapore for his visit.

Accompanied by his wife and a 10-member entourage, the Aga Khan leaves Monday for a 10-day visit to India.

Polish dissident classes government as incompetent

PODKOWA LESNA, Poland (R) — The chairman of the banned Polish journalists' association, Stefan Bratkowski, has condemned the authorities and dismissed government planners as incompetent in an unusual open challenge to the administration.

Addressing the congregation at the end of a village church service here 10 days after the authorities suspended martial law, Mr. Bratkowski criticised the whole government approach to the economic and social crisis.

"This is not a state, rather it is a mess," Mr. Bratkowski, an economist and former Communist Party member, said. "Nobody is doing what he is supposed to be doing."

His speech was applauded by hundreds of people crowded into the small village church west of Warsaw which has become known as a forum for tough anti-Communist sermons, though it is uncommon for non-clergy to address churchgoers.

Mr. Bratkowski, 48, was expelled from the Communist Party in 1981 for his liberal leanings and has long been a critic of Communist economic policies.

A leading journalistic figure while the now-banned free trade union Solidarity was active, he

issued a fierce attack on the authorities from hiding in the weeks after the military takeover. He resurfaced some months later when his union was formally dissolved.

Renewing his criticism of the administration Sunday, Mr. Bratkowski said the imposition of martial law, which was suspended on Dec. 30, had deepened the division between the people and the Communist leaders.

The operation had been effective from the point of view of the military and police, but politically had been regressive.

The Polish people had reason to hold grudges against the Soviet Union, but had to accept the geopolitical situation, he said.

"The influence of our Eastern neighbour is enormous," he said. "We don't want to be their enemy. They are our neighbours and will remain so. We must work out some kind of partnership with them."

Poles must learn the mechanics of democracy, perhaps through establishing economic co-operatives, he said. Ignorance of the democratic procedures had been a major problem for young workers who established the Solidarity free trade union.

New murders refute claims by Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Police found 10 bodies — nine of them buried together — only hours after the government announced a big fall in Guatemala's murder rate.

Nine of the bodies, badly decomposed, were discovered in an unmarked grave just north of the capital after local residents complained about circling vultures.

The other corpse, dumped on a roadside east of here, was identified as that of 29-year-old Alberto Francisco Ramirez. His hands and feet had been hacked off and his body was riddled with bullets, police said.

Presidential spokesman Gonzalo Asturias told reporters Monday that murders in Guatemala had risen on the decline because Gen. Rios Montt, who seized power in a bloodless coup last March, was consolidating control over the country.

According to the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International, Guatemalan security forces have killed at least 7,500 people, mostly peasants, since 1978.

Hong Kong brandy war in top gear

HONG KONG (R) — "Drink California brandy or Chinese Mao Tai" — that is the slogan in Hong Kong as a brandy war between France and the British colony heads for a showdown at next month's lunar new year festivities.

Brandy's image among the Chinese as an aphrodisiac helps to make Hong Kong one of the world's largest markets for French cognac with annual sales of nearly \$70 million.

It is usually drunk like water at the lunar new year, which falls on Feb. 14, but a committee organising a French brandy boycott in retaliation for French import restrictions on Hong Kong products, especially digital watches, is urging people to switch to whisky or Chinese wines instead.

Posters saying "if you don't take our watches, we won't drink your wine" have appeared in streets and offices and the committee will launch a campaign to preach the virtues of non-French wines.

Latin envoys rap foreign meddling in C. America

PANAMA CITY (R) — The foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia have condemned all types of foreign intervention, direct and indirect, in Central America.

It was wrong to identify turmoil in the region as an East-West conflict, they said in a statement, apparently referring to Washington's insistence that leftist-ruled Nicaragua and Cuba are promoting Communist revolution with Soviet backing.

The four ministers, who held a weekend of talks here, are known to disagree with U.S. policy in Central America and favour negotiated settlements of El Salvador's civil war and of the border conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Three of the four foreign ministers — Bernardo Sepulveda of Mexico, Jose Alberto Zambrano of Venezuela and Rodrigo Caicedo of Colombia — later left for a special ministerial meeting of Non-Aligned countries starting in Nicaragua Monday.

2 RAF officers on trial in Germany for mishap

WILDENRATH, West Germany (R) — Two British Royal Air Force (RAF) officers Monday pleaded not guilty at a court martial to charges of negligence in shooting down a £4.4 million (\$7 million) Jaguar fighter.

Flight lieutenants Roy Lawrence, 35, of Caernarvon, Wales, and Alistair Inverarity, 38, of Dumbarton, Scotland, are accused of negligently launching a live Sidewinder missile from their Phantom jet during a routine interception exercise over Wesel, West Germany, last May.

The pilot of the Jaguar, which was not taking part in the exercise, parachuted safely to earth.

The court martial, being held at a British air force camp in Wildenrath, is expected to last up to a week. The accused face possible maximum sentences of two years.

The prosecutor, Group Capt. Christopher Eadie, said the Phantom jet was loaded with four live Sidewinders.

Squadron Leader Graham Clarke said he had briefed the two men and told them that safety catches on the missiles would be removed for the exercise. He added that it was normal policy for the squadron to fly with primed missiles.

Group Capt. Eadie said that on May 25, as ground control quizzed the Phantom pilot about his "state" (position), Flight Lieutenant Lawrence broke into the transmission:

"I've just shot down a Jaguar. I don't care about my state."

"I've just shot down a Jaguar and the pilot is parachuting." He quoted the pilot of a West German fighter as saying he looked back to see a ball of fire following the Jaguar and sudden explosion which ripped the tail off.

Sidewinder missiles are designed to home in on the heat from a jet engine's exhaust system. It was not immediately clear from the court proceedings why the missile was fired.

Counsel for the defence, John Smith, argued that the squadron's policy of flying with primed missiles violated aircrew regulations. He said that at flights under 1,500 metres, ground control could not always maintain reliable radar contact with aircraft. He added that as the Phantom was on a low-level flight it should have been equipped with safety pins.

Squadron Leader Clarke said that it was impossible to fit safety pins in the Phantom fighters during flight.

'Crime on U.S. TV misleading'

WASHINGTON (R) — The "nightly stream of murder, mugging and mayhem" of U.S. television police series obscures the real nature of crime, a private research group said Monday.

The study by the influential Media Institute, based on 263 programmes shown on the ABC, CBS and NBC networks in the 1980-1981 television season, said murder, rape, robbery, kidnapping and assault made up 59 per cent of TV crime.

A spokeswoman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) told Reuters these five crimes accounted for only 4.5 per cent of the almost 11 million arrests in 1981.

Everyday crimes such as receiving stolen property, minor sex offences and prostitution, each accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of TV crime, the study said.

"By sensationalising crime in this way, TV misses the opportunity to educate the audience about the true dimension of America's crime problem," the study said. "After an evening spent watching television, a trip to the precinct house (police station) might be something of a letdown."

7 die in Zimbabwe stampede

HARARE (R) — Seven women were trampled to death in a stampede to greet Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at Harare airport Sunday, Zimbabwe's state television reported Sunday night.

According to the acting superintendent of Paritynyawva Hospital, Dr. Doreen Shennan, 64 people were also injured in the rush and treated for head injuries. Two others were in serious condition. Dr. Shennan said, Hospital authorities had earlier put the death toll at five.

Earlier, witnesses said some people were squashed against a locked steel gate and others trampled by a crowd of 10,000.

NEWS IN BRIEF

New British study refutes right-wingers

LONDON (R) — A new study of Britain's population has denied claims by right-wingers that the black and Asian population will grow to more than five million by the year 2000. The study, written by Prof. William Brass for the government-funded Centre for Population Studies, shows a sharp fall in black and Asian birth rates, from four to two births for West Indians and from six to about four for women from India.

U.S. convicts hold 15 warders hostage

OSISING, New York (R) — Nearly 500 convicts armed with mop handles and truncheons Monday held 15 warders hostage in a state prison popularly known as Sing Sing jail. Prison Department spokesman Louis Ganin said officials were talking to prisoners through the barred gateway of a cell block seized by the convicts on Saturday night. "We still do not know what their demands are," he said. He said the revolt erupted when a prisoner refused to be locked in his cell during a recreation period. Other prisoners began smashing furniture and 16 guards were taken hostage. Mr. Ganin said the revolt appeared to be spontaneous and unorganised and there was little violence.

Peace Corps member killed in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A U.S. Peace Corps volunteer was stabbed to death outside a bar in Kuala Lumpur at the weekend, police said Monday. Michael Quaid, 38, from New York, was attacked by a group of men after leaving the bar with a friend shortly before midnight on Sunday, they said. The motive for the killing was not known. Mr. Quaid, a bachelor, had been in Malaysia for about seven years and was writing a book on the history of the Peace Corps in the country. There are about 50 peace corps volunteers in Malaysia.

Chinese hijacker reportedly fails

HONG KONG (A.P.) — An attempt to hijack a Chinese plane to Taiwan was foiled last Wednesday and one person was killed in an apparent struggle, a pro-nationalist Hong Kong newspaper reported Sunday. The Hong Kong Times, quoting unidentified sources, said it was not known how many hijackers were involved nor was it clear whether the person killed was a hijacker, passenger or a member of the plane's crew. The newspaper said the Soviet-built Ilyushin-14 was on a flight from the city of Hangzhou to Shanghai, 160 kilometres to the north, when the hijack attempt occurred and a struggle ensued. It said the plane then flew for two hours before landing at a military airfield in Lujiao, 530 kilometres south of Shanghai.

Iranian prosecutor general steps down

LONDON (R) — Iran's prosecutor general, Ayatollah Rabbani Amlashi, a senior clergyman and a close aide of Ayatollah Khomeini, has resigned his post, the national news agency Irna reported. Irna said Ayatollah Yousef Sanaei was appointed new prosecutor general and a new member of the supreme judicial council. Ayatollah Amlashi, who had held his post since June 1981, cited fatigue for his resignation. Irna said.

Pakistan steps up war on narcotics

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (R) — Stepping up its war on drug trafficking, Pakistan's military government has decided to increase maximum prison sentences to life for drug-related offences. Previously the longest prison term for trafficking, financing and possession of narcotic drugs was two years but an Islamic law enforced three years ago raised this to five years. An official spokesman said the move was reached at a federal cabinet meeting. Heroin traffickers moved mainly in Pakistan's tribal belt, bordering Afghanistan, where the country's normal laws do not apply.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
4 ♥ Pass ?
What do you bid now?

Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK72 ♥6 ♦KQ983 ♣J63
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♥ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
? What action do you take?

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠K854 ♥93 ♦AQJ ♣QJ7
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠72 ♥853 ♦K1062 ♣A95
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
? What is your opening bid?

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK873 ♥QJ ♦72 ♣AJ74
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♣ Pass 2 ♥ Pass
? What do you bid now?

Q.5 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠Q6 ♥AK105 ♦K1073
♣K102
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♥ 1 ♠ 1 NT Pass
? What action do you take?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠6 ♥5 ♦AKJ93 ♣AJ8742
What is your opening bid?

U.S. army veteran testifies at trial of Philippines journalists

MANILA (R) — A 68-year-old U.S. army veteran wore his medals in court Monday when he testified in a libel case against a Philippine opposition newspaper over articles questioning the war record of President Ferdinand Marcos.

"President Marcos, then an army major, showed exemplary courage in undertaking hazardous missions against the Japanese occupation forces even in the face of overwhelming odds," Lt. Larry Guzman told the court.

Lt. Guzman, a demolition officer for Filipino-American guerrillas during the World War II, said the articles in the We Forum newspaper were an insult to the man who was the most decorated war hero in the Philippines.

"In one incident, when our regimental headquarters was under attack, Major Marcos, though ill at the infirmary, left his sick bed and engaged the enemy in a running gun battle which enabled

the command post to evacuate to safety," he said.

Pointing to four medals pinned on his chest, Lt. Guzman said: "I fought for these medals and all of us who earned them risked our lives. Nobody has the right to question our medals especially those who did not fight in the war."

Lt. Guzman, a U.S. citizen of Philippine descent, and three other U.S. veterans were awarded military medals at the presidential palace here last week for heroism during the war.

We Forum, a thrice-weekly with a circulation of 20,000, ceased publication last month after editor-publisher Jose Burgos and many of its staff were arrested on subversion charges.

Defence lawyer Antonio Coronel said the We Forum articles were extracts from a book by a former army major who was one of the accused but is now in the United States.